The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE POTOMAC.

Another Movement Across the Potomac at Sheperdstown Ford.

Advance of Gen. Woodbury's Division Toward Bunker's Hill.

A Cavalry Reconnoissance Near the Enemy's Position.

The Rebels Discovered in Heavy Force.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Oct. 17—P. M.

Yesterday morning, when HANCOCK advanced his division to Charlestown, Gen. WOODBURY'S Division crossed the Potomac at the Shepardstown Ford, taking the road leading to Smithfield, a small village half-way between Charlestown and Bunker Hill.

Gen. WOODBURY encamped last night between Leetown and Kearneyville, about seven miles from Smithfield. His troops met with but slight resistance during the day from the enemy's mounted pickets.

This morning he advanced his cavalry toward Smithfield, six miles from Bunker Hill, where he met the cavalry belonging to HANCOCK'S Division. Before reaching this point the enemy was found to be in very large force.

The reconnoissance here ended, its object being to ascertain where the main body of the rebel army was.

There is no doubt but that the rebel Generals intend to give battle at or near their present location. *The indications are that they will not have to wait long* before they again meet the Army of the Potomac.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

Our special correspondent at Harper's Ferry sends the following dispatch:

"To-day at noon the forces who started from here on a reconnoissance toward Winchester, and whom our dispatches last left quietly encamped at Charlestown, returned to Bolivar Heights, the object of the expedition being fully, faithfully and successfully carried out—which was to fully examine the topography of the country bordering the Turnpike, to drive back to their main body any stray rebels that were there located, and finally to learn positively the position, condition and numbers of the enemy.

The following are the particulars since our last:

During the afternoon of Thursday Gen. MCCLELLAN rode up to the front, and discovering that less than a mile from our advance line the rebels had three piece of artillery planted, and that an indefinite number of their infantry and cavalry were roaming through the woods, he at once ordered Gen. CALDWELL, with his brigade, composed of the Seventh New-York, the Fifth New-Hampshire and Eighty-first Pennsylvania, to take the right of an advance; and the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Fifty-seventh New-York, First Minnesota, and the Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New-York—the latter consolidated into one regiment—detailed from Gen CALDWELL'S Brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Col. MILES—all the latter to make up the left wing, and to be under the command of Col. BROOKS These were to advance, capture the batteries, if possible, and drive the rebels from the woods.

The line was soon formed, spreading out for a mile or more, and covering the entire open space in front of the woods where secesh was located.

Skirmishers were thrown out under thn immediate command of Maj. STURTEVANT, of the Fifth New-Hampshire. As they advanced, so did the main line.

As the skirmishers reached the edge of the woods they found the battery there located had retreated, and at the same time got but a glimpse of the few retreating infantry and cavalry which had been there stationed.

Just after the skirmishers, who were well in advance, had entered the woods, and while the main body of our troops were some distance off, six of the transportation wagons were discovered making their way out of the woods into the road at least half a mile from the extreme right of the line. Gen. CALDWELL having no cavalry near at the time, sent at once to headquarters for a squadron, designing to employ them in capturing the wagons; but ere the cavalry sent for reached the spot where they were wanted, the wagons were well on their way southward.

The column following the skirmishers continued on their way through the narrow belt of woods in front of them, then into an open field through another belt of woods, and again out into another open field, where they drew up in line, being some two miles and a half from the advance. There they remained until after 6 o'clock, when they were relieved by the Sixth New-York Cavalry, the latter remaining upon the ground acting as picket videttes. The main body returned to camp, arriving about 10 o'clock, and reported no rebels within four miles of Charlestown.

The above is the account of the doings of the right wing. The report of the left wing, under Col' BROOKS, who as equally well did their duty, is but a repetition of the above, excepting upon the extreme left, which was under Lieut.-Col. MILES, once a member of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, but as before stated now in command of the consolidated Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth Regiments. Here more of the enemy's cavalry were seen, and more difficulty experienced in forcing them to retire, but retire they did, and with no loss to us.

But one prisoner was taken, and he a Lieutenant in a Virginia cavalry regiment, whose home was within six miles of Charlestown, he some two or three days before having been granted a leave of absence, his time being up yesterday; but knowing nothing of what change had taken place during his absence, he mounted his horse, and taking a by-path, rode rapidly toward the spot where his regiment had been encamped, and coming within our lines, he made the discovery that not only his regiment was not there, but that he was within the Union lines, and a prisoner.

During the morning it was supposed by many that our stay was permanent, and that the force then a Charlestown would retain possession; but soon afterward orders were given, and the troops immediately thereafter were quietly and slowly moving back to their encampment at Bolivar Heights, which they reached without molestation or delay soon after 4 o'clock this P. M., having succeeded in admirably and completely accomplishing all and more than they set out do.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SHARPSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

Our special correspondent at Sharpsburgh has just sent the following intelligence, which has been received from the force which crossed Blackford's Ford yesterday on a reconnoissance. The strength of the force has been already communicated.

An Aid-de-Camp, just in, reports that our men advanced to within about a mile of Smithfield. A few rebel cavalry were driven out of Sheperdstown with the approach of our advance. The road taken branches off to the left from the main road to Martinsburgh.

Small squads of the enemy were encountered all along the way, but they retreated without offering any serious opposition. The principal force which the enemy opposed to us, consisted of two regiments of cavalry and two pieces of artillery.

During the advance we had one man killed, and three men wounded. Four dead rebels were discovered on the wayside.

The impression prevails that the rebels have evacuated Martinsburgh, and perhaps the entire section of country in this vicinity. It seems clear that we have not much to fear from any force that the rebels may have posted near the opposite bank of the river.

The firing heard yesterday was connected with the force that went out from Harper's Ferry. The whole affair was well matured, and admirably executed. Whenever the rebels appeared thay were driven back.

The force sent over Blackford's Ford will return to-night.

To-day a magnificent flag was presented to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment by Col. SAMUEL B. THOMAS, on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania. Col. JAMES BARNES, in command of the Brigade, received the flag in behalf of the Regiment. Appropriate speeches were made, and the whole affair passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Full Particulars of the Occupation of Charlestown.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

Once more is the reality of war brought home to us. This morning while breakfasting, we were startled by the booming of cannon, not far away, but seemingly very near. Hastening to an adjoining hill, I could see wreathes of blue smoke slowly rising heavenward, from near Charleston, and distinctly hear the roar of our artillery. There have been several reconnoissances in that direction, but no such heavy firing as this.

Groups of officers and men are collected on Bolivar Heights and elsewhere, anxiously peering into the distance and interrogating every messenger as to the news ahead. All goes well, the rebel guns have been silenced, and our boys are once more marching on to Charlestown—may the Stars and Stripes never again be lowered from over this secession village—rebel thoroughly now and before the war.

The soldiers are all pleased with the prospect of an advance, tired as they have become of the *ennui* and inactivity of camp life. There is nothing the true soldier so much dislikes as lying about camp. It enervates and unfits them for the active duties of campaigning. Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff have ridden through town *en route* for Charlestown, where he will find many elegant residences, suitable for a temporary headquarters.

I telegraphed you last evening that Gen. BURNSIDE had been appointed to the command of several additional corps. *This looks like work.* BURNSIDE is a fighting man, and is chafing to be at the rebels.

With him and MCCLELLAN at the head of this splendid army, Secesh may well quail and point for Richmond.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday evening, Oct. 16, 1862—5½ P. M.

Telegrams forwarded to-night from Sandy Hook, Harper's Ferry, Bolivar and here, have already informed you of our advance and success.

Last evening, under cover of darkness, artillery and cavalry crossed over from the Maryland shore on the pontoon bridge, and took up position on Bolivar Heights, near by the Charlestown and Winchester Turnpike, ready for an early start on the morrow. Infantry regiments were in the meantime supplied with two days' rations, and told to be in readiness for an early start.

At sunrise this morning, the line of march was taken up, and our men moved with alacrity down Bolivar Heights, in the following order, Gen. HANCOCK being in command of all:

The Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania led the advance, followed by the Seventh Minnesota, Col. MORGAN; Sixty-sixth New-York, Col. PINCKNEY; THOMPSON'S Rhode Island Battery, six guns, and Fifty-seventh New-York—all under the immediate command of Col ZOOK, senior Colonel of FRENCH'S old Brigade.

Then next followed in order, HAZARD'S Battery of six more pieces, Gen. CALDWELL'S full Brigade, PETTIT'S New-York Battery, six guns, MEAGHER'S Irish Brigade, and a "promiscuous" brigade, made up of detached companies from nearly every regiment of SEDGWICK'S Division.

In addition to this force, were the First, Second and Sixth Regulars, Third Indiana, and Sixth New-York Cavalry Regiments, being mostly in the extreme front.

Two guns belonging to the Fourth Regular Artillery followed directly behind the First Regular Cavalry, a short distance in advance of the force proper.

The day was opening most auspiciously. Through the narrow mountain, which the united energies of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers have hewn for an outlet, appeared the "rosy-fingered" Aurora, slowly rising above the distant Maryland hills, glistening on the water, intensifying the varied tints of the forest foliage, and assuring us of a fair trip. The gentle breeze arising was not unwelcome to those who epected warm work before the day.

The road had recovered from the effect of the recent heavy rain, affording easy and pleasant marching. Cheerfully the men journeyed along, passing the pickets at the toll-gate, those by the wood, and then the outposts, until Halltown was reached. Rebel pickets were seen here last night, but no vestige of them appear now.

Continuing the march a mile and a half further four rebel guns were discovered to be in position on the right of the road, about half a mile ahead. The guns were so planted as to command the approaches, and opened on our men, and promised to give us considerable trouble. The Fourth Regular Flying Artillery, however, soon crept stealthily into position on the left of the road, and Capt. CLARKE'S company began firing with splendid effect. The first shot was thrown at 7¾ o'clock. The Captain being absent, (owing, if I mistake not, to a wound received at Antietam,) Lieut. DICKINSON commanded the four guns, (10-pound rifled Parrots,) which kept up a brisk firing for nearly two hours—distance, fifteen hundred yards. At the end of this time the rebel pieces were silenced, and beat a hasty retreat in the direction of Charlestown.

Three of their shells took effect, two striking a right limber wheel, disabling it, and a third hitting a whiffletree, and exploding the contents of one caison box. Six men were wounded by pieces of shell:—RICHARD COGAN, right leg taken off; JAS. CORNHILL, right hand and face; PETER CAMPBELL, forehead—will live; —— PATRICK, both hands; —— CARPENTER, in back with butt of a spent shell, and —— ELMER, who expired soon after being removed to a barn close by. They all belonged to Capt. CLARK'S Company, (A,) Fourth Regular Artillery. These were the only casualities on our post during the day.

Three rebels, as I have since learned, were killed, including one Lieutenant from Richmond, and many wounded,—among them a Captain who will have to suffer amputation of the right foot.

TOMPKINS' Rhode Island Battery on the right of the road did some firing at the commencement, while the Fourth Regular were getting into position.

This artillery duel took place about two miles from Charlestown, on SHEPPERD'S farm, close to the cross-roads

As the rebels retreated toward the village, our forces gradually followed on, wary of being drawn into a trap. The Sixth New-York Cavalry had in the meantime been deployed as skirmishers, Capt. CROCKER having moved off with his company to the left about two miles, and Capt. SHELDON having followed down the railroad from Halltown to the right very early in the morning. The main portion of the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. MCVICAL, formerly of the Royal Artillery, and Maj. JOHN CARWARDINE, formerly of the Sixth Dragoon Guard, remained at the intersection of the roads to prevent a flank movement; also, six companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry.

In the course of the forenoon, Capt. SHELDON woke up the pickets on Col. WASHINGTON'S farm, fronting on the cross roads. They stationed six out in a field, while the remainder kept secreted behind a haystack, ready to pounce on Capt. CROCKER when he advanced to take the six, which he did not do. They kept up a desultory firing for some time, on both sides, without any apparent effect, when the company, seeing a gun in position, withdrew.

We marched into town about 11½ o'clock, the rebels, to the number of five hundred cavalry, leaving on the Berryville road just before our coming. Their force consisted entirely of cavalry, one of them being a company of ASHBY'S famous Regiment, and six guns.

We found about seventy wounded rebels here from the battle-field of Antietam, distributed in the Court-house, churches and private dwellings. The reception tendered us was of the coolest description; still I found one or two Union men.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff rode over from Pleasant Valley this afternoon, reaching here about 2 o'clock.

The enemy is in front of us, on the next hill.

A battle is expected to-morrow. J.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Headquarters of the General Commanding—The Disgrace of the Late Rebel Raid—A Rebel Tribute to Our New Troops, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

The General Hospital here has been swept and garnished preparatory to being occupied as a headquarters by the General commanding, whoever that may be. This large and roomy mansion, occupied before the war by Dr. MURPHY, (rebel,) Paymaster of the Armory, is located on a beautiful knoll commanding a full view of the picturesque and romantic scenery which meets the eye in every direction. To the right, and directly beneath, is "Jefferson's Rock," whither that venerable statesman was wont to retire for meditation and reflection. In front the pure and limpid waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah unite and flow rapidly onward to the Chesapeake. In the rear are seen the rich and fertile fields of the Shenandoah Valley, stretching out for miles and miles, until a lofty range of mountains shuts in the view. It is indeed a delightful location, and the favored occupant will have no occasion to sigh for cool winds, bracing air and fine prospect.

Orders have also been issued to begin the work of restoring a fine residence near by, formerly occupied by Mr. BARBER, Superintendent of the Government works, and more recently by Company G, Twenty-second New-York State Militia. Rumor has it that this building is being fitted up for Gen. MCCLELLAN, who will soon occupy it with Mrs. MCCLELLAN and the boy. If rebel raids are to become the order of the day, such a strategical movement is certainly demanded, for should our Commander-in-Chief remain at his former quarters, Gen. STUART will certainly carry him off on his next visit—camp equipage and all. In his detour last week he came very near to the headquarters, and could easily, I am informed, have captured the General and his Staff. Headquarters were immediately transferred to Pleasant Valley. Let no one blame Gen. MCCLELLAN if he moved still further into the lines.

We have not yet recovered from the humiliation and disgrace consequent upon the successful rebel raid, which continues to be the theme of conversation. Another correspondent here forwarded you the full particulars of the rebels escape, derived from Gen. PLEASANTON himself. It is not for me to say who are outgeneraled, outwitted and sold. The facts speak for themselves. If we are ever to bring this war to a successful issue more vigor and determination must be displayed. There must be an end to this steady ignoring of the enemy's zeal and skill. Though

"His army is a ragged multitude
Of hinds and peasants rude and merciless,"

there are a few leading men at the head whose energy and cunning it requires no ordinary talent to circumvent. That it can be done no one will question who passes through the army and observes how it has absorbed all the talent of the country. What we demand is a master spirit—one who knows how to properly wield this mighty mass of intellectual and physical strength and hurl it with deadly force against the enemy. Give us generalship which can bear any comparison with the rebels, and we will march triumphantly through Virginia to the Gulf States, and in the forcible language of the Western orator—

"Plow all their boasted cotton-fields with cannon ball and shell,
And render all Secessiondom as desolate as h—l."

New troops are constantly arriving here and being assigned to the various brigades. On arriving they are immediately introduced to the manual and put through *a la* Gen. CASEY. Our raw regiments, as they are called here, covered themselves with glory in this war. Pea Ridge, Donaldson, Newbern and Antietam have proved that true courage and patriotism are more than a match for mere drill and discipline. I have repeatedly had it from rebels that our new regiments in the late battles did splendid execution. "D—n them," exclaimed one Southern officer, "they didn't know when they were flanked."

A balloon ascension was made yesterday, but owing to the condition of the atmosphere, proved a failure.

Many of the regiments are now being paid off, which fact can generally be ascertained by the increased gatherings around the Sutlers' tents. Crowds of people continue to arrive by every train, some to visit friends, others to administer to the wants of the wounded, and still others who have come to enjoy a look at Harper's Ferry, with its wild scene of ruin. During the past few days, a decided change has taken place in the appearance of the surroundings. Five hundred sturdy woodsmen invaded Maryland Heights last week, and played havoc with the tall, dense timber, which afforded a covert for the rebel sharpshooters, in their rear attack on our batteries. Huge fires, burning night and day, and seen for miles around, have completed the work of desolation, and the mountain sides, so recently green with forest foliage, are now blackened and charred. The destruction of so much timber, when firewood is so scarce and dear, is much deplored by the townspeople.

Loudon Heights is also being invaded by the "choppers' brigade," and the white tents, which nestled unseen among the mountain thickets, are beginning to peep out, in strong contrast to the unvarying scene of green. J.

IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON.

A Fight with Stuart Impending—Gen. Stahl Advances to Gum Spring—Our Skirmishers Driven In—The Position of Gen. Stuart—The Stuart Mansion at Chantilly—Interesting Documents Found—"Old Dick."

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. STAHL'S COMMAND, GUM SPRING, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

Reliable information was received at this place yesterday, that Gen. STUART, with cavalry and artillery, was advancing and threatening this position. Thwarted in his attempt to cut off Gen. STAHL'S command when a reconnoissance was made to Middleburgh, Snickersville and vicinity, last Monday, Gen STUART no doubt hopes to make amends for the lack of energy then displayed, by forcing this command to fall back from its present position. That, at least, is what the country people—rebel sympathizers—all say he threatens to do, and they are fully convinced that he will be as good as his word.

Gen. STAHL made an advance yesterday, with a small force, to feel the position of STUART, and found him between Bull Run Mountain and the Blue Ridge, moving southward from Leesburgh, and not far from Middleburgh. Last night Gen. STAHL encamped at this place, and ordered up reinforcements to meet him here to-day. As soon as they arrive he will advance upon Gen. STUART. STUART'S men and horses are nearly worn out from their long jaunt into Pennsylvania and Maryland, and while our men and horses are in but little better condition, still the commanding officer is fully confident that he can give STUART'S force what they have long merited—a good thrashing. One thing I am certain of: the enemy has either got to fight to-night or to-morrow, or skedaddle—the time the alternative will be offered him depending upon the arrival of the reinforcements ordered forward.

The rebels are everywhere about here bold and defiant in their movements, but in Gen. STAHL and the troops under him thay have a dangerous foe to cope with. During the night our pickets were driven in from the direction of Leesburgh toward Green Spring, to which point they fell back, upon the position occupied by Capt. KORTE, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, with fifty men, who has been able to hold it up to the present time. Our pickets were also fired upon on the road to Middleburgh, and in the mountains our scouts met the scouts of the enemy. Rebel squads have also reappeared at Graeton, Hopville and other points on our flank, thus indicating a movement of some kind, and that at an early moment.

THE STUART MANSION.

I passed a couple of hours yesterday at the Stuart Mansion, Chantilly. The house once so noted for regal splendor, and the hospitable home of a happy family circle—but now, alas, dispersed and ruined in fortune and name—is desolate and deserted, and, for want of proper care, will soon be in ruins. A large, old-fashioned mahogany sideboard, too heavy to be removed, is one of the few relics of the past yet to be found on the premises; and the apartments once occupied by the very cream of the "F. F. V's," now afford shelter to the "mud-sills" of the north, while on picket duty. Scattered about the house are some of the private papers of all of the Stuarts, from Dr. DAVID, of Revolutionary memory, down, down to the rebel STUART, who commands a rebel cavalry regiment in an attempt to destroy the very Government his ancestors contributed so much to build up.

I could not resist the desire to examine some of the documents scattered over the floor in endless confusion, and was amply rewarded for my trouble in finding many letters and manuscripts of peculiar interest, because written during the Revolutionary War and subsequent thereto down to 1810, and referring to events, political and social, of that period. Some of these I have preserved for future use. One letter amused some of the soldiers there on picket duty very much, for it made known the fact, in a letter to Dr. STUART from the overseer of his plantation on the Peninsula, that the Continental troops had made sad havoc with his crops, and he is particular to state that they were "regulars" at that, which seemed to astonish him. It appears from this relic of the past that the soldiers of 1776 had about the same *penchant* for foraging as those of 1862. And may it not be said that the soldiers of 1862 are in more than one respect like those of 1776. Are they not fighting to perfect and secure forever for their descendants the same principles as were involved in the first great struggle on this soil? They are but completing the work then begun, and left unfinished for the present generation.

But I was writing about the Stuart mansion. The outbuildings are in equally unoccupied and dilapidated condition. The lawn, flower garden, fruit and shade trees are all neglected, the fences are down, and cavalry horses roam at will over this once truly magnificent spot.

OLD DICK.

Seated in the door of an old negro hut, I suddenly came upon an ancient slave, familiarly known to the country about as "Old Dick." He is a mulatto, and according to his own account, is "going on two hundred years old, when he has a mind to." He is evidently more than one hundred years old. His head, once covered with close-twisted wool, has now a hirsute ornament straight and white; his beard, once short, black and crisp, is now long, straight and grizzled. He has passed the time of second childhood, for his memory fails him upon matters which, in that state, are uppermost in the mind—the events of early years. His mother was bought by Gen. RICHARD LEE, of Revolutionary fame, and Old Dick boasts of never having been sold. He has no recollection of Gen. WASHINGTON or Gen. LEE, but, when asked if he remembers Massa GEORGE WASHINGTON, or Massa DICK LEE, his heavy countenance at once brightens up and he says, "Yah! yah! I drives de wagon for dem in de war." Pressing engagements to the front prevent my dwelling any longer, at this time, upon matters pertaining to the home of the STUARTS, but shall seize upon the first opportunity to write again upon this suggestive subject.

Anniversary Celebration of the Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers—A Parade—Toasts, Speeches, and a Good Time Generally.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTERVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

On Saturday evening last, the Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers (Col. GEORGE VON AMMEN) celebrated the first anniversary of its departure for the seat of war, in a manner calculated to keep alive the *esprit du corps* for which it has always been distinguished in a remarkable degree. The regiment was raised in New-York City, and is entirely composed of Germans. The privates, for the most part, are intelligent men, and they have proved themselves both brave and patriotic. All of the principal officers, and a majority of those holding subordinate positions, have served their native land in a military capacity, and not a few have been regularly educated to the profession of arms. With such men, and officers of experience and ability in command, as might be expected, it is one of the best disciplined regiments in the volunteer service.

The anniversary celebration was got up in a style and completeness that would have rendered a Committee of Arrangements famous, even in New-York, where everything for such occasions is at hand, and can be purchased with money.

On Aug. 8, 1861, the regiment left New-York for the seat of war. The anniversary, therefore, properly should have been celebrated on Friday last, but was postponed till Saturday, on account of the inspection and review by Gen. SIGEL.

On Saturday Camp Amsberg was neatly decorated with trees, branches and evergreens, and in the evening it was illuminated. In the afternoon the regiment paraded, after which a hollow square was formed, and the men faced inward, when addresses suitable to the occasion were made by Lieut.-Col. EDWARD C WRATISLAW and First Lieut. LOUIS BIEKY. Col. AMSBERG, the German national colors, the New-York State flag and the Stars and Stripes were severally cheered. After the parade the corps was reviewed by Gens. STAHL and KRYZANOWSKI, who were accompanied by Messrs. MCCURDY and WESENDONK, of the National War Committee. The regiment was then dismissed, and partook of a collation, prepared under the direction of the officers, which was heartily enjoyed.

In the evening the officers gave an entertainment at the Colonel's headquarters. A large hospital tent had been put up and enlarged by extending the fly in front. In the centre, lengthwise, a table about thirty feet in length was put up, and the whole surrounded by temporary shrubbery and trees and illuminated. Besides the officers of the regiment, there were present, as invited guests, some fifty or more persons—the Generals above named, the War Commissioners and officers of other regiments stationed at this place and Fairfax Court-house. Col. AMSBERG presided, and discharged his self-imposed duties with much satisfaction to all who were fortunate enough to be present.

Gen. STAHL was the subject of the first toast, to which he responded with a speech full of patriotism and good sense. He was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. WESENDONK, of the War Committee, in toasting Gen. SIGEL, made the following remarks:

"Gen. SIGEL represents the German national character of bravery and honesty; he represents German military science and the struggles of our nation for liberty. His welfare is the welfare of the troops and the welfare of his troops is his own welfare. We, the members of the National War Committee, had the honor to make representations before the President, Mr. LINCOLN, in behalf of Gen. SIGEL—to strengthen and support him in his efforts to crush the rebellion. We told the President that the number of Gen. SIGEL'S troops should be duplicated or triplicated, nay, that they ought to be quadruplicated to warrant a full success to his enterprises. Not that Gen. SIGEL would ever call for such a force to satisfy a wanton ambition to gain more power, but Gen. SIGEL calls for more troops, because he needs them—therefore it is his duty to do so. We have no direct promises from the President in answer to our request, but we hope a wise policy will induce him to support our gallant chief and strengthen him for the great work our country expects from him."

Lieut. BIEKY then toasted Gen. SIGEL'S troops as follows: "May they always be what the Roman Legions were to CESAR—then victory will be ours."

Gen. KRYZANOWSKI offered the following: "*Our glorious Union*—the greatest Republic, the free soil and home for the fugitives from Tyranny."

Toasts were also given for the President, CASSIUS M. CLAY, Gen. SCHURZ, Cols. GILSA, MCLEAN and others, to all of which hearty responses were made. The proceedings were interspersed by music furnished by the Forty-third Regiment Glee Club and the band of the Seventy-third Ohio Regiment.

During the evening the following telegraphic dispatch was received and read;

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS D'ARMEE, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, October.

To the Colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers:

On this anniversary of the organization of your regiment I send to the officers and men my hearty congratulations.

F. SIGEL, Major-General Commanding.

I join in the above greeting. C. SCHURZ, Brig.-Gen. Commanding Third Division.

At a very late hour the officers left for their quarters delighted with the entertainment that they had participated in.

At New-Baltimore, yesterday, our cavalry scouts came suddenly upon a rebel force of twenty men; a brief skirmish took place, when the rebels were driven, and one man captured, who states that there are five companies of cavalry at Warrenton and two pieces of artillery. One man was also fired upon at Thoroughfare Gap, and the rebels were driven back through the Gap. There were no signs of the enemy at Hopeville.

Two rebels have just been brought in as spies. They have been passing themselves off as wholesale suttlers for several weeks. This morning they left Fairfax for Centreville, when Col. ROBINSON, the Provost-Marshal, telegraphed here to have them arrested. They have not been examined yet.

Citizens of this place all agree that the rebels never mounted any cannon in the fortifications here; Quaker guns were always used. Every day field pieces would be run up to different embrasures, and fired several times, and then withdrawn.

For six weeks before Gen. MCCLELLAN advanced, last Spring, there was only one division stationed here—JOE JOHNSON'S—and there were only 15,000 troops within fifteen miles. The rebels commenced retreating early in January.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Saxon.

The steamship *Saxon*, Capt. GEO. W. CLAPP, arrived at this port late last night, bringing advices from New-Orleans to Oct. 4th at 7 P. M., and Havana 10th, at 1 P. M. She took pilot off Barnegat on the 17th, at 2 P. M.

On the 14th inst., off Cape Hatteras, encountered a heavy gale from North-Northeast, which lasted thirty-four hours. Oct., 8 at 3 A. M., Mr. MANUEL DE ST. GERMAIN, steerage passenger, supposed of New-Orleans, jumped overboard during a fit of insanity.

It was stated by a reliable merchant at Havana that the Confederate steamer burnt on the island of the Cuban shore, and her crew taken by a National steamer is no Confederate, nor was she loaded with cotton as stated by newspapers.

She was a slaver, who discharged two hundred negroes in the port La Mulata, north of the island, belonging to wealthy and influential parties of Havana. When the captain found he was pursued by a Federal man-of-war he ran the steamer on shore and set fire to her immediately. The interested parties make it appear that the vessel was a Confederate, loaded with cotton, and that the Nationals had set her on fire, which fire lasted only twelve hours, to consume her totally.

Some anxiety is felt on board the *Saxon* for the safety of the steamer *Matanzas*, which sailed seven days previous, with a large amount of specie on board, for New-York, and has not been heard from since. She left in company with a Spanish steamer for Havana, and soon after a heavy easterly gale set in, which caused the Spanish steamer to return disabled.

Capt. CLAPP, of the *Saxon*, reports that it was positively asserted in Havana that the Confederate steamer "290," with 13 other Confederate men-of-war, was in Mobile.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rebels Demand the Surrender of the City.

GEN. NEGLEY REFUSES TO YIELD.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 16.

Official dispatches were received here from Nashville to-day.

The rebels were in large force near that city on the 11th.

They sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town.

Gen. NEGLEY declined.

The Federal force was ample for the defence.

Gov. HARRIS, Maj.-Gen. J. R. ANDERSON and Brig.-Gen. FORREST are in command of the rebels.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rumors of an Engagement Beyond Suffolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 16.

There are rumors of an engagement at Blackwater River, beyond Suffolk, on Tuesday last, between our troops and the rebels. A Lieutenant and three men belonging to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry were killed. We have no further particulars.

The Clerk of the Market at Norfolk has been removed, and a Union man substituted.

The mail steamer *Louisiana*, from Baltimore this morning, brought down 112 secesh prisoners from Fort McHenry. They are mostly sick and wounded. They leave this evening on the steamboat *Commodore*, for Aiken's Landing.

The gunners at the water battery to-day have been exercising the guns, and trying the range.

THE BLOCKADE AT WILMINGTON.

The Attack on the Gunboat Marstanza by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

A dispatch has been received by the Navy Department from Commander SCOTT, of the United States gunboat *Marstanza*, dated off Cape Fear River, 11th inst., which says:

"On the morning of that day the enemy opened upon me with two Armstrong guns, from a battery which they constructed, during the night, on the beach. The second shell fired struck over the port quarter, and exploded, killing the master's mate, EDWARD K. FLOWERS, and GEORGE BLAKE, quartermaster; besides wounding Joseph Brink, captain of the afterguard, and Sullivan Bruce, George W. Herford, Chas. Donevan, and David Mitchell. The ship was not materially damaged. The vessel immediately got under weigh and stood out, the shell passing over her at a distance of four and a half miles—proving it was no longer safe to lie within two miles and a half distance, as it had been heretofore."

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 17.

Thirty-one counties in this State give a Democratic majority of 17,800—a Democratic gain of over 28,000.

THE RESULT IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Friday, Oct. 17.

The Democratic State ticket is elected by 8,000 majority.

Returns have been received from eight Congressional Districts, in which the Democrats have elected five Congressmen, and the Republicans three. Three Districts are yet to be heard from.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 17.

In Lancaster County, the Republican majority on State ticket is 4,939.

In the Fourteenth district, MILLER, Democrat, has 450 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 17.

THAYER'S (Union-Republican) election is conceded in the Fifth Congressional District by 70 majority.

MYERS (Union-Republican) is also elected in the Third Congressional District.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Oct. 17.

STEWART, Union, is elected in the Twenty-first Congressional District by 63 majority.

WALLACE, Republican, is supposed to be elected in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District by 430 majority.

THE RESULT IN IOWA.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 17.

The returns of the Iowa election come in very slowly.

The Democrats acknowledge the election of five Republicans to Congress.

MAHONEY, Democrat, in the Third District, is beaten by 3,000.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Friday, Oct. 17.

Sufficient returns are received to determine that all six of the Republican Congressmen are elected. The Republican State ticket is also elected by about 10,000 majority.

Obituary.

Gen. C. T. JAMES, who has just died in consequence of injuries received by a premature explosion of one of his own projectiles, was a native of Rhode Island. By profession he was an engineer, and for a time was engaged in superintending the construction of some of the largest manufacturing establishments in New-England. His leisure hours for the last thirty years have been devoted to the study of artillery, and the improvements which he claims to have made were the result and deduction of careful scientific investigations. Gen. JAMES represented his State in the United States Senate from 1851 to 1857. He derived his military title from having held the position of Major-General of the Rhode Island State Militia. At the time of his death he was about 56 years of age. He leaves a wife and four children.

A Growl from Bermuda.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

A Bermuda letter, published in the Halifax papers of the 11th inst., complains of the visit of Admiral WILKES to that port, with three United States war vessels. "The Admiral arrived on the 25th of September, direct from New-York, in four days, and remained in port about five days, in defiance of the Queen's proclamation, allowing only twenty-four hours' stay." In conclusion, the letter says:

"It would seem that WILKES had a double object in view in coming to Bermuda. First, to insult the authorities, for he must have known in what a defenceless state we were in, and, secondly, to capture or destroy the vessels in port, six steamers that are engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the trade with the rebel ports, and to destroy all the powder, of which there is said to be a large quantity stored on one of the small islands in Castle Harbor. The Admiral and one of his steamers had gone out of sight from the land, but the other one, having coaled and repaired, is cruising outside of St. George. Complaints are also made that British vessels are occasionally brought to by Federal guns, while entering the harbor of St. George."

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

A Demonstration Against Fort Scott—Measures to Meet it—The Kansas Colored Volunteers Under Orders—Movements of the Rebels in the Southwest.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

We have startling intelligence, this morning, announcing the approach of a rebel column of several thousand, under RAINS, COCKRELL, JACKMAN, and others, upon Fort Scott. The capture of this post would indeed be of immense service to the rebels, as it contains a large amount of supplies, ordnance stores, &c.

Fort Lincoln, a strong post, erected by Gen. LANE last Summer, lies about ten miles west of Fort Scott. It is capable of a vigorous defence, with the proper force, and the military stores, &c., are being removed there.

That the dispatches received are of a serious nature is evident from the activity prevailing here at Gen. LANE's headquarters and at the fort.

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN, Chief of Gen. CURTIS' staff arrived here yesterday morning from St. Louis, and Gen. LANE arrived in the afternoon from Paola, Southern Kansas, where he had been organizing the new Twelfth Regiment K. V. Col. CHIPMAN is here for the purpose of organizing Kansas and the Indian Territories into a new district under Gen. BLUNT, and at the same time, undoubtedly, arranging for the cooperation of the new regiments in the coming campaign.

Orders were immediately issued for the departure of the three new white regiments organized by Gen. LANE. The Eleventh will leave this afternoon, from Camp Lyon, Fort Leavenworth; the Thirteenth from Camp Stanton, Atchison, by the 7th; and the Twelfth, now at Paola, will leave about the same date. They will rendezvous at Fort Lincoln, to which post Gen LANE, *by direction* of Col. CHIPMAN, has ordered the First Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers to march as soon as possible. They are to be mustered into the service at that place, so at least states Gen. LANE. The First Regiment numbers about 550 at Wyandot, and there are as many more encamped at Mound City, about thirty miles from Fort Lincoln, who are also under orders to march. Gen. LANE stated to the writer that Col. CHIPMAN, acting for Gen. CURTIS, directed him (Gen. L.) to push forward every recruit, white or black, that was capable of handling a musket, and stated that they should be used.

From all that I can learn, it seems probable that the rebels under HINDMAN, RAINS and McBRIDE are in South-West Missouri, with a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, and that Gens. COOPER, STANDWAITE, and others, with rebel Indians and a force of Texans and Arkansans, are threatening our southern border counties. PIKE is gathering and pressing forward considerable reinforcements from Southern Arkansas, Northern Louisiana and Texas, who are doubtless intended for a raid upon Kansas. Gen. COOPER, with two thousand rebel Creeks and Cherokees, lately marched upon the Osage Mission and trading village, on the Neosho, on the Osage Reserve, Southern Kansas. He burned the buildings to the ground, and carried off what goods were in the place. The Osages have remained loyal, and many are now in the three Indian regiments. Fears are entertained for the safety of Humboldt, where the Land Office District is located. It is about thirty miles north of the Osage Mission, and in the same valley.

The following is the organization of the three white regiments, the mustering of which is just completed. It must be remembered that these regiments have been raised in a State which had already quadrupled its quota. Gen. LANE arrived here from Washington on the 2d of August last, and immediately proceeded to organize. By the 20th of September, the three regiments he proposed were full and ready for muster. By the 1st of October, the organization was complete and the men armed, equipped and ready for the field. Under the especial order of the War Department, the proper officer mustered the following as the officers of the Eleventh:

Colonel—THOMAS EWING, Jr.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas Moonlight.
Major—P. B. Plumb.
Surgeon—G. W. Hogeboom.
Quartermaster—J. R. McClure.
Adjutant—John Williams.
Co. A—Capt. Lyman Scott, Jr.
Co. B—Capt. Martin Anderson.
Co. C—Capt. L. F. Heritage.
Co. D—Capt. Jerome Kunkle.
Co. E—Capt. E. E. Ross.
Co. F—Capt. Jacob G. Rees.
Co. G—Capt. Joel Hunter.
Co. H—Capt. N. A. Adams.
Co. I—Capt. L. D. Joy.
Co. K—Capt. J. M. Allen.

Col. EWING is the present Chief Justice of the State. He has not resigned that high office, though he will not exercise its functions, because the Governor, CHARLES ROBINSON, takes the ground that no matter if the Judge resigns, he cannot hold a commission under the United States for the period for which he was by the people elected to fill a State office. Our Constitution forbids a State and Federal office being vested in the same person. The absurd (if it were not malicious) interpretation of ROBINSON would prevent a man resigning, or, when he had resigned, from holding an office under the Union. Judge EWING, according to this logic, having four more years to run, may not serve his country during that time. Col. EWING will take the field with his regiment, and when the new State Government is inaugurated, resign his Judgeship. He is the son of Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, has resided in Kansas since the Summer of 1857, and is one of the ablest and most accomplished young men of the West. He will undoubtedly make a brilliant soldier, for he is of the stuff of which leaders are made.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, THOMAS MOONLIGHT, is one of the best soldiers in the West. He is thoroughly accomplished in the different arms of the service, and at home in the field or on the general staff. He served for several years in the ranks of the regular army, and when the war broke out was farming near Leavenworth. He raised a company for the Fourth Regiment, and had charge of a battery section attached to that command. He served with LANE with distinction. When the Third and Fourth Regiments were consolidated, Capt. MOONLIGHT was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and detailed to Gen. BLUNT, from whose Staff he was transferred to his present position.

Among the line officers are a number of veterans, heroes of Wilson Creek, Carthage, Drywood and Osceola. The Quartermaster was formerly a Captain in the First Kansas, and was severely wounded at Wilson Creek.

The Twelfth Regiment is camped at Paola, county seat of Miami County, near the border. Its regimental organization is as follows:

Colonel—CHARLES W. ADAMS.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Josiah E. Hayes.
Major—Thomas H. Kennedy.
Quartermaster—H. P. Shannon.
Chaplain—Prof. W. H. Davis, D. D.
Co. A—First Lieut. Lewis W. Hoover.
Co. B—Capt. G. W. Ashley.
Co. C—Capt. N. L. Buter.
Co. D—Capt. E. Brown.
Co. E—Capt. James M. Steel.
Co. F—Capt. Clark M. McCoy.
Co. G—Capt. J. J. Sears.
Co. H—Capt. J. T. Gordon.

There are two companies the names of whose officers I have not been able to obtain. Col. ADAMS is a young and talented man, and was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN Register of the Humboldt Land-office. He is a son-in-law of LANE. A radical and uncompromising Anti-Slavery man, of undoubted vigor and courage, he will doubtless acquit himself with credit. Lieut.-Col. HAYES was formerly a Captain in the Fourth Kansas, and was all through the campaign of 1861. He is an excellent officer. Maj. KENNEDY is from civil life, but bears an excellent reputation as a man of vigor and courage.

The roster of the Thirteenth, stationed near Atchison, is as follows:

Colonel—THOMAS M. BOWEN.
Lieutenant-Colonel—John B. Wheeler.
Major—Caleb Woodworth.
Surgeon—W. H. Grimes.
Assistant Surgeon—John Beeker.
Quartermaster—Cyrus Leland.
Adjutant—Wm. P. Badger.
Chaplain—Daniel A. Murdock.
Co. A—Capt. S. Flickenger.
Co. B—Capt. Henry Haverkorst.
Co. C—Capt. Hugh Robertson.
Co. D—Capt. Henry R. Neal.
Co. E—Capt. Perry Hutchinson.
Co. F—Capt. John Hayes.
Co. G—Capt. Wm. S. Blackburn.
Co. H—Capt. [illegible].
Co. I—Capt. [illegible].
Co. K—Capt. [illegible].

Col. BOWEN, formerly Captain in the Ninth Kansas, and is reported to be an excellent officer. Lieut.-Col. WHEELER is a physician by profession, and is an accomplished man. He will do honor to the post and himself. Major WOODWORTH is a well-known old Free-State soldier, who bore an active part in the struggles of '55 and '56. He will fill the bill admirably. This regiment, both field and line, is strongly organized. Major HUNT, Paymaster, and Col. CHIPMAN, left here this morning for the purpose of inspecting the regiments and paying the advance bounty and pay.

Politics occupy an active share of the public mind hereabouts. The nominations of the Republican Convention are before the State, and on Tuesday last, a so-called Union Convention met at Lawrence and put forth a ticket. It is quite a respectable one, with one or two exceptions, though certainly a strange admixture. The movement was principally engineered by Hon. Capt. M. J. PARROTT, who wanted to be the nominee for Congress.

R. J. H.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Prospect of Important Movements—The Force at Suffolk—Yorktown—The Preparations for the Rebel Iron-Clads in the James River—The Armament of the Fortress, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

Though Fortress Monroe and this Peninsula may not for the present—perhaps not at any time—resume its importance as the centre of war operations to the extent of several months prior to the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac, yet it is manifest that it is not intended that this point, as the base of important movements, shall long remain in the quiet state into which it has relapsed.

It would be imprudent to give the number of troops in this vicinity, or to give the rate at which reinforcements are arriving, or where they are stationed. Suffolk, which up to a few weeks ago was seldom written or thought of, bids fair to become famous. Maj.-Gen. PECK, who is in command there, has a respectable and increasing force, of which the rebels for many miles around—even as far as Richmond, and throughout the northern part of the State of North Carolina—appear to stand in dread. They appear to have accepted the suggestion that Suffolk is the base chosen for important future operations of some kind; precisely what, is with them a matter of much bother.

At Yorktown, where Gen. KEYES, now temporarily absent, is in command, there is a force, the numbers of which the rebels would doubtless be pleased to have me write, but which I will not. I will say this, however; it is large enough for present purposes, and is not growing less, or likely to diminish before the time arrives for the fulfillment of the plans for which the force is designed.

In the immediate vicinity of the fortress there is a sufficient force—the Third New-York Volunteers being garrisoned in the fortress. They will be replaced shortly by the artillery battalion which Lieut.-Col. ROBERTS is now recruiting for the special yet permanent purpose. The change now going on in the armament of the fortress will require a permanent corps of artillerists. When completed, the change will give to Fortress Monroe the heaviest armament probably of any single fortification in the world. The number of guns will be about four hundred, with a due proportion of mortars, from 8-inch rifled and smooth-bore Columbiads to 12 and 15-inch smooth-bore and rifled guns of different kinds, all of the latest and most approved patterns, throwing shot and shell ranging from seventy-five to six hundred pounds in weight. Fort Wool (Rip-Raps,) on the opposite side of the entrance to the Roads, will receive a similar, or even heavier armament, as the work is ready for it. The first tier of casemates is approaching completion. With these two forts to guard it, to enter Hampton Roads by a hostile fleet will be next to an impossibility.

Probably no one point has seen so much of the navy as this. As a naval, as well as an army dépôt, it is the largest in the country. At present the principal object of naval interest is the fleet which is now lying at the mouth of James River, opposite Newport's News, in readiness for *Merrimac* No. 2, and the other iron-clads, said to be building in Richmond, and in regard to which we have had so much (and until lately erroneous) information. Of this fleet the brave old *Minnesota*, the *New Ironsides*, the *Monitor*, (now temporarily absent,) and the *Galena*, are the most distinguished, though there are several other gunboats of the finest capacity and model in the fleet. It will be sometime before they will be brought to a test with the Richmond iron-clads, for trustworthy information lately received places them beyond dispute a good ways from a trip down the James. *Merrimac* No. 2, though armored, is neither armed nor crewed, but worse than all, she is practically a failure as to her engines. Though up to this time the difficulties in this respect have been great, yet it is not improbable that they will be overcome. The other iron-clads, two in number, are many months off from service. They are on the stocks, and the iron to plate them has yet to be received through the blockade. Among the appropriations just made by the rebel Congress, is one to pay for this iron and three or four iron-clads constructed in *neutral* English ports. So there is small prospect of immediate work for Admiral LEE's fleet at the mouth of the James. Pending the preparations of the rebels, it is not impossible that the Admiral may exercise his ships against a fort held by the rebels on the coast. Nothing, in fact, more probable.

This, so far as it is prudent to detail it, is our "situation"—army and navy just at present. More prospective than active, it affords us a vacation, which a long time of service prepared us all the more to appreciate.

When the army of the Potomac surged through here, on its way from the Peninsula, it left us a legacy of about 11,000 disabled soldiers. The immense hospitals at Camp Hamilton, Portsmouth Craney Island, and Newport's News, to say nothing of that at Point Lookout, were more than filled, and acres of hospital tents dotted the surrounding fields. At present probably less than 5,000 remain, though meanwhile several thousands more have been added to the original number.

Gen. VIELE, who holds the position of Military Governor at Norfolk, and who has not been in every respect particularly fortunate in his administration, has recently established some new rules. Like some previous ones, the misfortune in regard to them is, that they prove impracticable, and on that account fall the next hour. Sudden shifts, spasmodic manifestations of zeal, particularly if the interval be characterized by misjudgment, and instability of purpose, are not the surest means of commanding respect and obedience to the rules and orders emanating no matter from how high the authority.

Although it was one of Gen. VIELE's new regulations that the regular mail boat between Norfolk and Old Point would not be permitted to depart from the former place, no interruption has ensued, but the intercourse is as before; and I do not understand that any essential results have followed the proclamation, which seems to have been framed more with a desire to appear to do something, rather than with any clear idea of what should be done.

The famous Hygeia Hotel, once the resort of the chivalry and the fashion of the South, is being leveled to the ground, a heap of rubbish. It is not too much to say that the regret and the failure to discover the wisdom of the act is universal. It cannot have been well considered, for there was neither a military or a sanitary necessity in the case that did not extend to nearly every other building, whether public or private property. A hotel here is as near a necessity as anything can well be without being absolutely so. When it is considered that the sanitary plea, which was urged against the hotel, amounts simply to an accusation against Gen. DIX—in this case self-accusation of an extraordinary character—when it is considered that the military season, and all other reasons, relate as well to most, if not all, the other buildings; and that the demolition of the property inflicts a mortal financial blow without notice—a very garroting affair—it is not wonderful that the surprise and disapproval (to use the mildest form of expression) should be universal, save only with certain parties who have already begun to move in the speculation of another hotel. Had the speculation been at the bottom of the whole business they could not have wished for anything more favorable than has been the action of the authorities in the matter.

RODERICK.

FROM JAMAICA.

United Effort to Repeople the Island—American Contrabands Desired.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Sunday, Oct. 5, 1862.

Since my last communication, the all-engrossing topic in this island has been, as it still is, the advantages which are held out for repeopling the island and giving it an effective laboring population, by obtaining a portion of the contraband slaves for whose location in foreign countries the Government of the United States has manifested some solicitude. The propriety of introducing them here has been discussed far and wide, and there is one unanimous voice throughout the island to bring them here. Public meetings have been held in almost every parish, for the purpose of urging the movement upon the attention of the Government. Several such meetings have been held in Kingston, the last of which took place a fortnight ago, and was marked by the presence of some of the wealthiest and most influential gentlemen in the country—among them Members of the Legislature. The following resolutions were agreed to:

1. That a large increase of population being one of the chief wants of this island, and absolutely necessary for the proper development of its varied resources; and immigration based upon the principle of colonization being that which promises the greatest and most permanent good to the country, this meeting consider that such immigration deserves and ought to receive the warmest encouragement.

2. That in view of the numerous benefits to all classes and interest, in this island which would be certain to arise from the immigration on a large scale of the colored people of Canada and the United States as settlers in this country, this meeting considers that it is of the greatest importance that the Legislature should provide as ample means as possible for carrying out that object.

3. That in the opinion of this meeting no country to which the colored people of Canada and the United States could emigrate presents such great advantages on the whole as are held out to them in Jamaica, where, in addition to fertility of soil and congeniality of climate, they will find the most ample protection for their civil and religious liberties.

4. That this meeting has heard with the highest satisfaction, that the Government is prepared to take steps for organizing a plan by which colored immigration to this country might be promoted, and the meeting trusts that in this matter the Government will meet at the earliest possible period with the hearty concurrence and support of the two Chambers of the Legislature, and also of the whole public of Jamaica.

5. That a committee be named with power to add to the number to cooperate with committees to be appointed in other parishes by invitation—for the purpose of ascertaining, by advertisement or otherwise, the quantity and the nature of lands that parties are willing to surrender, by lease, with the right of preemption in furtherance of this undertaking; and in the event of their not obtaining local committees to cooperate with this committee, shall invite parties throughout the island to send in tenders for the supply of lands, as aforesaid, or on any other terms. Committee—Hon. Edward Jordon, C. B., J. S. Williams, B. A. Franklin, C. A. Price, G. Henderson, J. Nunes, and R. A. Johnsen, Esquires, and the Rev. J. O. Beardslee, with power to add to their number.

6. That His Honor the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of the resolution passed by this meeting to His Excellency the Governor, and also copies to His Honor the President of the Council, and His Honor the Speaker of the House of Assembly, to be by them respectively laid before the Council and the House.

Mr. ESPENT, an extensive landed proprietor and a member of the Legislature, to show his deep interest in the movement, has offered to execute FREE LEASES, for a term of FIVE YEARS, for ONE THOUSAND acres of fine mountain woodland, well watered. Another proprietor writes as follows to the daily papers:

"I offer, on my part, one acre each to a man and his wife, and half an acre additional for each child in the family—the quantity not to exceed 50 acres in one locality, and this I am willing to give in two districts at least—a free gift of virgin woodland."

There are many other gentlemen who would be right willing to do the same. The Government has taken up the question, and immediately upon the meeting of the Legislature, on the 4th of November, laws will be passed to give effect to the plan.

Hon. F. P. Blair to His Constituents.

The St. Louis papers publish a long address of Hon. F. P. BLAIR to his constituents. He refers in the first place to his appointment as Brigadier-General which he says was entirely unsolicited and given that he might more easily raise a brigade of loyal troops. He then discusses at length the relations between himself and the Press of St. Louis as regards Gen. FREMONT, and says:

"FREMONT was then plotting against the Government which had trusted him, and using the means placed in his hands for its support to work its destruction, and establish for himself a Dictatorship upon its ruins. If his ability had been equal to his ambition, he would perhaps have sought to enact the same *rôle* now being played by JEFF. DAVIS. The patriotism of our people, and his imbecility, was our safety. When I represented to the Government that in my opinion Gen. FREMONT had not the capacity to conduct successfully the military command which had been intrusted to him, (his conspiracy against the Government had not then developed itself,) 'I was not unprepared for the indignation which this expression of opinion brought upon me on the part of the General and his California contractors and dependents; but I confess to the astonishment with which the course pursued by the Missouri *Democrat* and certain other newspapers filled me."

Questions of local interest are then discussed at great length, and Mr. BLAIR proceeds to say:

"As I am compelled to answer twelve months of calumny and misrepresentation on the part of my traducers, I hope I shall be pardoned for the length to which this paper has grown. I shall sum up briefly my creed on the questions of the highest importance at this time. I am for the supremacy of the Constitution and for the Union of these States, and opposed to revolutionists of every hue. I have no more respect for any one class of men who are against this Government than I have for another. Every man who proclaims himself a revolutionist against this Government is a traitor to law and to liberty. I am for confiscating the property of all rebels and emancipating their slaves by law, and for compensating the loyal owners of slaves wherever it is necessary to free them to secure the present safety or future peace of the country. I am in favor of a separation of white and black races, and for giving the latter a home and a country in the tropics of America, where, in the providence of God, they can enjoy all the rights of manhood, instead of being outcasts among us, trampled and degraded, and deprived of every right which makes personal freedom desirable.

In making this declaration in favor of colonization, I am aware that it has been persistently urged that I am in favor of compulsory deportation of the negroes, and only in favor of emancipation on condition that the negroes are colonized. My votes and speeches in Congress give the lie to this statement. All the acts that have passed Congress on this subject provide for emancipation without any such condition, and provide only for colonizing such as are willing to go. I voted for all of them. My views are not only more humane toward this unfortunate race, but in fact I have a far higher opinion of the race than is entertained by those who have made such a clamor about compulsory deportation. I am certain that the negro will be far better off in a country of his own, in which he will enjoy every right and privilege accorded to any other man, than he can be here where he will be allowed no privileges of citizenship beyond his personal freedom; and I believe the negro has sense enough to appreciate this fact, and will accept the offer which gives him a country and makes him a free man in the best sense of that word, and therefore I believe that compulsory deportation is unnecessary.

I am opposed to negro brigades, and, to use the language of Senator Henderson, 'to those peaceful warriors who clamor for negro brigades,' and also, who, like Rachel weeping for her children, 'refuse to be comforted, because they are not.' It is derogatory to the manhood of twenty millions of freemen to confess our inability to put down this rebellion without calling to our aid these semi-barbarous hordes, and shocking to every manly instinct to turn loose such an element to war on women and children."

The One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania at Antietam—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 27 the following paragraph occurs in the letter of your special correspondent:

"MAX WEBER'S Brigade, in FRENCH'S Division, bore its part in the severe musketry contest of Wednesday last, excepting one regiment, the Fifth Maryland, which, it is alleged, was taken from the field while the result of the battle hung in the balance by its own officers. *It is stated, also, that the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment did the same thing.*"

As my regiment was not engaged in the battle at Antietam (although having marched 25 miles on Wednesday, arriving late at night on the field, and on Thursday morning were moved to the front, but were not permitted to fight as the "rebs" had "skedaddled,") I write to have you correct the erroneous impression which the paragraph alluded to has made in reference to the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

My regiment has passed through many of the battles on the Peninsula, and suffered severely therefrom—but never can cowardice be imputed to officer or man in it. We have not learned to "skedaddle."

Please correct the matter and oblige yours, &c.,

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
Colonel One Hundred and Second Penn. Vols.

DOWNSVILLE, Md., Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PETER C. REAL HOMICIDE.

Verdict of Manslaughter in the Third Degree—Mrs. Real Sentenced to Two Years and Six Months in the State Prison.

The jury in the case of the People *vs.* Mrs. MARY REAL, charged with the murder of her husband, came into Court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, having been together all night, and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. The prisoner was requested to stand up, and the usual question was put by the clerk—"how say you, gentlemen, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" The foreman replied—"we find her guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and in consideration of the mitigating circumstances of the case we unanimously recommend her to the clemency of the Court." On the announcement of the verdict, the prisoner appeared to be shocked; her lips quivered, and she shrunk back as if to sit down from nervous exhaustion; but shed no tears, and soon recovered her self-possession. She was requested to step forward to the Judge's desk, which she did, accompanied by the officer having her in charge. After being sworn, she was asked if she had any trade, to which she replied that she had learned the trade of a vest-maker. The question was then put to her what she had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon her; whereupon her senior counsel, Mr. JAMES, arose and stated to the Court that since the adjournment of the Court Thursday new and important facts had come into his possession favorable to the accused, and which could hardly fail to induce the clemency of the Court toward his client. He therefore asked that the sentence be deferred until these facts could be brought to the attention of the Court in a proper form.

Judge BARNARD, after some reflection, replied that in consideration of the recommendation of the jury, and from his own sense of justice in the case, he had made up his mind to exercise all the clemency toward the accused that was permitted by the statute, and in view of this fact there was no occasion to postpone the sentence, as, whatever new facts might be brought to his notice, they could not possibly change the term of the sentence.

Mr. JAMES rejoined, that if the Court had resolved to exercise its discretion in favor of the accused, to the extent permitted by the statute, he was content, and could ask nothing further.

Judge BARNARD then proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner. He told her that she had been tried by a fair and impartial jury of her countrymen, had been defended by the ablest counsel, and after patient and careful deliberation had been found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. She might have been found guilty of murder, but the jury had given her the benefit of whatever doubts or mitigating circumstances existed in the case, and had found her guilty of the lesser crime, and had accompanied their verdict by a recommendation to the clemency of the Court. It had always been the custom of the Court to defer to such a recommendation from the jury, and he should do so in this case. He should therefore inflict upon her the mildest punishment permitted by the statute in such cases, which was that she "be imprisoned at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months." The prisoner, who while standing in front of the Judge's desk had become thoroughly self-possessed and somewhat determined in her bearing, immediately after the closing sentence of the Court, lifted her hand, and making a forward gesture toward the Court, exclaimed with great emphasis, though in a subdued tone of voice, "I never will go; I never will go." She then burst into tears and was led out of the Court-room by an officer.

ALL ABOUT THE BULWER FAMILY.

Before the Court adjourned, the District-Attorney, Mr. HALL, said that he craved the indulgence of His Honor while he made an explanation in regard to a remark made by himself in summing up the case the day previous. [The remark alluded to was in reference to the wife of Sir Lytton Bulwer. While speaking of the plea of insanity set up for the defence as resulting from the ill-treatment of Mrs. Real by her husband, he said that if this plea were to prevail, there would be no end to the murders of husbands by their wives; the wife of Sir E. Lytton Bulwer might kill her husband with impunity, for "God knew, if the reports in the newspapers were true, she had suffered ill-treatment enough at his hands."] His remark, he said, had been incorrectly reported in one of the morning papers, (the *Herald*,) which omitted the saving clause, "if the reports in the newspapers are true." Since the remark was made he had learned, what he did not know at the time, that the opposing counsel, Mr. James, was an intimate friend of both the parties, and had, in fact, acted as trustee, by mutual consent, of Lady Bulwer. Had he known this, he should not have been guilty of the indelicacy of making any allusion to the parties; and as it was, he did not vouch for the truth of the alleged ill-treatment, which he had since learned from his friend on the other side, was entirely without foundation. The eminent genius and world-wide renown of this brilliant author, no less than the genius of his wife, demanded that this explanation should be made.

Mr. JAMES thanked his honorable friend, the District-Attorney, for the explanation, (which he intimated had been made at his request,) and said that just before he left England Sir EDWARD LYTTON BULWER had come into the possession of a large fortune from the death of a relative, and had generously doubled the yearly allowance of his wife. He had long been intimate with both parties, and had acted as the adviser of Lady BULWER, and he would assure his friend that the charge of abuse or ill-treatment in that case had never been preferred by her.

Before discharging the Jury, Justice BARNARD tendered them the thanks of the Court for their patient hearing and intelligent and careful investigation of the testimony in this protracted trial, and said that they could return to their several avocations with the consciousness of having faithfully discharged their duty.

It is said that on the first consultation of the Jury, after they retired, six of their number were in favor of a verdict of murder, four for manslaughter in the third degree, and two for acquittal. The prisoner's counsel designs preparing a memorial to the Governor, in which, it is said, he will have the countenance of the Jury, for a mitigation of the sentence, and, pending the same, will ask that the prisoner be permitted to remain in the City Prison until the Governor's decision. Now that the law has been vindicated, and the bad precedent of an acquittal avoided, there seems to be a general desire that this unfortunate woman, who, if she has sinned, has also suffered much, should be pardoned.

THE DRAFT.

Military Notice Concerning It.

Gen. ANTHON has issued the following important notice:

Persons who claim that they are, for any reason, exempt from military duty, and therefore *not liable to draft*, are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims at the Police Station-houses of the Wards in which they reside.

The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 20, and will sit for ten days. The hours will be from nine o'clock A. M., to four o'clock P. M.

Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the Office of the County Clerk are of no avail.

A surgeon will be in attendance to examine claimants for exemption on account of physical disability.

The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards in which the Commissioners will sit:

First Ward, No. 29 Broad-street.
Second Ward, No. 49 Beekman-street.
Third Ward, No. 79 Warren-street.
Fourth Ward, No. 9 Oak-street.
Fifth Ward, No. 49 Leonard-street.
Sixth Ward, No. 9 Franklin-street.
Seventh Ward, foot of Governeur.
Eighth Ward, Prince, corner Wooster.
Ninth Ward, No. 94 Charles-street.
Tenth Ward, Essex, corner Ludlow.
Eleventh Ward, No. 4 Union Market, No. 429 Houston-street.
Twelfth Ward, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, Bloomingdale Road.
Thirteenth Ward, Attorney, corner Delancy-street.
Fourteenth Ward, No. 53 Spring-street.
Fifteenth Ward, No. 220 Mercer-street.
Sixteenth Ward, No. 156 West Twentieth-street.
Seventeenth Ward, Fifth-street and First-avenue.
Eighteenth Ward, East Twenty-second-street, between First and Second-avenues.
Nineteenth Ward, East Fifty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue.
Twentieth Ward, No. 212 West Thirty-fifth-street.
Twenty-first Ward, No. 120 East Thirty-fifth-street.
Twenty-second Ward, Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Claims of Exemption will be received only in the Wards in which the persons making the same reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate General.
Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

Army and Navy.

The command of the United States iron-clad man-of-war *Passaic*, just finished at Greenpoint, has been given by the Department, to PERCIVAL DRAYTON, one of the loyal South Carolinians who have remained in the service. He was appointed from his native State thirty-five years ago, of which he was over twenty on active duty ashore and afloat. He was aid to the flag officer of the Brazil Squadron in '59, and on his return was made ordnance commander at one of the Navy-yards. He has recently commanded the *Pawnee*.

The Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, of which Gen. HALLECK is Colonel, has now almost filled up the last battalion. Three companies commenced some time since, the headquarters of the regiment are at Fort Trumbull, Conn.; but the reinforcements of the unfilled companies are expected chiefly from the new arrangement for recruiting originated by the authorities. A great portion of this gallant regiment is now at the seat of war, and another detachment of it will soon be sent on.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts* will sail from the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the 21st of October. She will carry a mail for every naval vessel whose rendezvous is at the "Port." Letters, papers, parcels, if left, properly directed, at the Naval Lyceum, will be forwarded cheerfully. The *Ottawa*, one of the regular navy steam gunboats, will also sail for Port Royal, and will take a mail.

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

The Pastoral Address.

The Convention reassembled at 9 A. M., the usual hour. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Drs. HUTTON and DOANE.

After the organization of the House, a report on Christian Education was presented on behalf of the Committee by Rev. Dr. WILSON, and unanimously adopted.

The resolutions of Mr. RUGGLES were called up by that gentleman, and referred to the next Convention, after a motion to print them in the journal of the present one.

Some motions of discipline were offered by Rev. Dr. VINTON, and accepted.

Messages concurring in the action of the House of Delegates, was received from the House of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. THRALL revived his resolution in reference to the intercommunion of the Russian Greek Church on the Pacific Coast with the Episcopal Church, and after considerable debate it was approved.

Judge CHAMBERS read resolutions disapproving of the acceptance of the Rebellion Committee's report by the House, on the score that the sphere of the Church did not embrace their object. The House finally decided that the same should not be entered on the minutes of the body.

Such action having been taken, and the main business of the Convention having been concluded, at 12 o'clock the religious services that were to mark the close of this great session of the Episcopal body began, in a manner imposing and impressive. The Bishops and Clerical members of the House assembled within the Chancel in robes of office, and amid the anthems of the choir and assembled worshippers, proceeded to conclude, with the most solemn rites, the work of the Convocation.

Rev. Dr. LEWIS, Rev. Mr. YOUNG, of St. John's Chapel; Right Rev. Bishop CHASE and Right Rev. Bishop WHITTINGHAM officiated in a series of services, beautiful and imposing in the extreme. Among the emblems on the altar was the golden basin presented at Oxford, in 1850, to a delegation of American Bishops, and containing some superb representations of the gifts of the Wise men of the East to our Saviour in his cradle. The *elementaria* of the Communion were also richly displayed.

After the reading of the final hymn, Right Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, taking the Episcopal pulpit, read the following

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, to the Clergy and Laity of the same:

Brethren, we have been assembled together on our Triennial Convention under most afflicting circumstances. Hitherto, whatever our Church had to contend with from the fallen nature of man, from the power of this evil world, or the enmity of that mighty adversary who is called by St. Paul, the "god of this world," her chief council has been permitted to meet, amidst the blessings of peace within our National boundaries, and as representing a household of faith at unity in itself. Our last meeting was in the metropolis of a State which has long held a high place and influence in the affairs of our Church and country. Long shall we remember the affectionate hospitality which was there lavished on us, and the delightful harmony and brotherly love which seemed to reign, almost without alloy, in a Convention composed of representatives of all our Dioceses. Never did the promise of a long continuance of brotherly union among all parts and sections of our whole Church, appear more assuring. But, alas! what is man? How unstable our surest reliances, based on man's wisdom or will. How unsearchable his counsels!—who hath "his way on the sea, and his path in the mighty waters," and whose footsteps are not known. What is now the change? We look in vain for the occupants of seats in this Convention, belonging to the representatives of not less than ten of our Dioceses, and to ten of our Bishops; and whence comes such painful and injurious absence? The cause stands as a great cloud of darkness before us,—of which, as we cannot help seeing it, and thinking of it, wherever we go, and whatever we do; and that most sorrowfully it is impossible not to speak, when we address you in regard to to the condition and wants of our Church. That cause is all concentrated in a stupendous rebellion against the organic law and the constitutional Government of the country, for the dismemberment of our National Union, under which, confessedly, all parts of the land have signally prospered and blessed. A rebellion which is already too well known to you, brethren, in the vast armies that have compelled our Government to maintain, and in the fearful expense of life and treasure, of suffering and sorrow, which it has cost on both sides to need any further description here.

We are deeply grieved to think how many of our brethren, clergy and laity, of the regions over which the dark tide has spread have been carried away by its flood. Not only yielding to it, so as to place themselves, as far as in them lay, in severance of our ecclesiastical union, which has so long and so happily joined us together in one communion and fellowship; but, to a sad extent, sympathizing with the movement, and the giving their active cooperation.

In this part of our letter we make no attempt to estimate the moral character of such doings; at present we are confined to the statement of notorious facts, except as to one matter, of which this is the convenient place to speak.

When the ordained ministers of the Gospel of Christ, whose mission is so emphatically one of peace and good will, of tenderness and consolation, do so depart from their sacred calling, as to take the sword, and engage in the fierce and bloody conflicts of war—when, in so doing, they are fighting against authorities which, as the powers that be, the Scriptures, declare are ordained of God, so that in resisting them they are resisting the ordinance of God—when especially one comes out from the exalted spiritual duties of an overseer of the flock of Christ to exercise high command in such awful work, we cannot—as ourselves, overseers of the same flock—consistently with duty to his Church, ministry and people, refrain from placing on such examples our strong condemnation. We remember those words of our blessed Lord—uttered among His last words—and for the special admonition of His ministers,—"they that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

Returning to this great rebellion, with all its retinue of cost and sacrifice, of tribulation and anguish, of darkness and death, there are aspects in which we must contemplate it, namely—as it comes by the agency of man, and as it proceeds from the Providence of God.

We desire, first, to call your attention thereto, as it proceeds *from the Providence of God*. So comprehensive is that Providence, that it embraces all worlds and all nations, while it is so minute that not a sparrow falleth without the knowledge and will of our Father in Heaven. In its vast counsels this deep affection has a place; God's hand is in it, His power rules it; it is His visitation and chastening for the sins of a nation; who can doubt it? Just as the personal affliction of any of you is God's visitation, to turn him from the world and sin unto Himself—so is this National calamity, most certainly, His judgment on this nation for its good; and we trust, dear brethren, that we are in no danger of seeming, by such interpretation of our distresses, to excuse in any degree such agency as men have had in bringing them upon us. God's Providence has no interference with men's responsibility. He walks by man, but so that it is still man that wills as well as works. The captivities of God's chosen people were, as His word declares, His judgments upon them for their sins, while the nations that carried them captive were visited of God for heinous guilt in so doing. Saint Peter declares that our Lord was delivered unto death by the determined counsel and foreknowledge of God, and that nesertheless it was by wicked hands that he was "crucified and slain." Thus, we need not be under any temptation, to diminish our estimate of the present dispensation of sorrow, as proceeding from the counsel of God, in punishment for our sons, whatever the agency of man therein. So to consider it is our duty, as Christians and as patriots, it may do us the good for which it is sent, and may be the sooner taken away.

It is not possible for us in this address to act before you in detail, or in their true proportions, all the National and other sins which make us, as a people, to deserve and need the chastisement of a Holy God. It needs no Daniel, inspired from on high, to deserve them. Surely you must all be painfully familiar with many of them, in the profaneness of speech with which God's name and majesty are assailed; in the neglect of public worship, which so honors His holy day; in the ungodliness of life which erects its example so conspicuously, and especially in that great sin for which Jerusalem was given over to be trodden down by the heathen. And the people of Israel have ever since been made wanderers and a bye-word among the nations—namely, the rejection—whether in positive infidelity, or only in practical disbelief—of God's great gift of mercy,—His be

...which years overstocked. We must ...
...are 4,000 men now wanting under-clothing. ...
...we are sure we need say nothing more than this to ...
...all your generous sympathies in aiding us to ...
...our wounded soldiers, who are even now suf...
...from the cold.

ELDEN COLLINS,
L. D'OREMIEULX,
LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,
DR. WM. H. DRAPER,
SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.
Country papers please copy.

THE HAYNES TRIAL.

United States Circuit Court—Oct. 17.

Before Judge Shipman.

The case of HAYNES, the mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. The defence gave little testimony except that of good character. Mr. BRADY summed up the case for the prisoner in a speech of three hours and a half long on Thursday. The District-Attorney spoke for five hours, commencing at the opening of Court yesterday morning. The Judge charged the jury briefly and clearly as to the law of the case, and the matter was submitted to the jury about 3¼ o'clock.

Departure of the Pembina.

The steamer *Pembina*, which left the Navy-yard on Tuesday last, remains at anchor in the harbor, near the powder magazine on Ellis' Island. She has all her powder, ammunition and stores aboard, and will proceed to sea as soon as the crew become familiar with their stations.

Capt. TEMPLE, formerly of the Ordnance Department, is already a great favorite, and by his constant exertions will soon make his vessel one of the most efficient in the service.

She is destined to Pensacola, and will join Admiral FARRAGUT's Squadron in its expected offensive operations. We append a list of her officers:

Lieutenant-Commanding, W. G. TEMPLE; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, R. Prentiss; Acting Masters, W. Rogers and J. A. Jackaway; Acting Ensigns, Wm. Syddon and Braddock Chester; Acting Master's Mate, H. C. Cochran; Assistant Surgeon, A. W. Hawkins; Assistant Paymaster, H. L. Walt; Engineers—First Assistant, Jeff. Young; Third Assistants, J. Van Horenburg, A. Kirby and J. F. Bingham; Captain's Clerk, R. Purdie.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CENTRAL PARK MUSIC.—There will be music, as usual, in the Central Park to-day, if the weather be fine. The band, under the direction of HARVEY DODWORTH, will play the following programme:

PART I.

1—Firemen's March.....Julien
2—Overture "La Fille du Regiment".....Donizetti
3—Selection from the "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
4—Spring Sounds Gallop.....Bungl

PART II.

1—Quickstep, "Let the Lion Awake," from Ernani.....Verdi
2—Overture to Egmont.....Beethoven
3—Selections from the Opera of "Zampa"...Herold
4—Ate-o-Cana Quartette, from "I Puritani"..Bellini

PART III.

1—Finale to "William Tell".....Rossini
2—Ida Waltzes.....H. B. Dodworth
3—The Russian National Hymn.
4—Bell Brandon Medley.....Bradly
The National Pot-Pourri.

KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.—This system of instruction, originally a German conception, peculiarly adapted to infant schools, but applicable also to some extent in all schools, appears to be gradually taking root among us. Several Kindergartens (literally 'children's gardens) are already in successful operation in New-England, and a school on this system has recently been opened in this City, by Mrs. HALLOCK, (formerly Mrs. DIETZ,) whom we hear spoken of as a judicious and highly qualified teacher, at No. 79 East Fifteenth-street. This system is based on the principle of cultivating simultaneously the physical, mental, mechanical and artistic faculties of early childhood; and, while it imparts instruction by means of object-lessons, and of exercises for the hand and eye and mental perceptions, it adapts itself to individual character, and supplies pleasant and profitable occupation to the exuberant activity of childhood. It has been introduced into the primary department of MRS. HALLOCK's school for young ladies. Friends interested in this system are admitted to inspect the school. On Fridays, from 12 to 1 P. M., there are exhibitions of calisthenic exercises, under the superintendence of a pupil of Dr. DIO LEWIS, of Boston.

TWO SOLDIERS TURN HIGHWAYMEN.—On Thursday evening, Both DONNELLY and JAMES VAN ORDEN, dressed in uniform, and representing themselves as members of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. V., from Troy, were in the public house No. 70 Henry-street, when PATRICK CAMPBELL invited them to drink. When paying the bill, CAMPBELL imprudently displayed a roll of bills, amounting to $218. The three then took a walk about town. When they were opposite Police Headquarters in Broome-street, VAN ORDEN struck CAMPBELL a powerful blow in the face, which caused him to fall. The soldiers then made a desperate attempt to rob their victim, but the latter cried "Watch!" and "Murder!" so loudly that two Detectives were soon on the spot and took the highwaymen into custody. Yesterday morning Justice BRENNAN committed them for trial. Some years ago, DONNELLY was a noted pugilist.

THE BIBLE AND THE ARMY.—At an extra meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, on the 16th inst., called in special reference to applications for books, 37,263 volumes were granted outright, besides 1,700 more which were referred to auxiliary Societies. These were mostly Testaments, with some Bibles. They were intended for soldiers in actual service, for new levies, for paroled prisoners, and for the sick and wounded in hospitals. Few persons are aware of the amount of work which the American Bible Society is now doing. In the month of September there were printed at the Bible House over 175,000 volumes, making 6,500 daily, or eleven volumes per minute, for working time. In September over 168,000 volumes were issued, and 150,000 in August. A large portion of these books are distributed in the army, among paroled and rebel prisoners, among the sick and wounded in hospitals, and among the colored people. The Society never issued anything like so many books before, within the same length of time.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Two meetings have recently been held of the officers and representatives of the New-York Fire Department, at Firemen's Hall, for the purpose of raising volunteers for the Second Fire Zouave Regiment, and to exempt the firemen of the City from the draft. About forty men and nearly three thousand dollars have thus far been procured. Mr. ZOPHAR MILLS, as Chairman of the meeting, will offer from the funds collected a special bounty of $25 to each man who will volunteer from the ranks of the Fire Department into the Fire Zouave Regiment.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—In the General Sessions yesterday, AUGUSTA BRANDT was tried on an indictment for grand larceny in stealing $60 in United States Treasury Notes, from CHARLES O'DONNELL, on the 16th of September. She was convicted of petit larceny and remanded for sentence. MICHAEL MURRAY was also tried for grand larceny in stealing a gold watch and money, to the value of $185, from JOHN PYNE, of No. 313 Water-street, but was acquitted. MARY ANN SANDFORD pleaded guilty to an attempt at assault and battery with a smoothing iron, on SARAH J. MCCAUBY, on the 2d of January last. She was remanded for sentence.

OBTAINING BOUNTY MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Two boyish looking fellows named HYMAN JACOBS and JOSEPH MAX were brought before Justice BRENNAN, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining $25 each from the City Comptroller, as bounty money for enlisting in DURYEE'S ZOUAVES, and subsequently, to avoid going into active service, swearing they were but sixteen years of age. When obtaining the bounty JACOBS pretended to be guardian for MAX, and MAX did the same for JACOBS. The matter will be investigated to-day.

DR. GRISCOM'S LECTURES.—The second of Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM'S course of lectures, upon "Human Mechanism, Physiology and Hygiene," will be delivered at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, at 11 o'clock this forenoon. At the request of many gentlemen who desired to attend the course, Dr. GRISCOM has so modified his lectures as to adapt them to a mixed audience of ladies and gentlemen, and hereafter both sexes will be admitted. To all who desire to inform themselves upon the important subject of human mechanism and the laws of health, this course of lectures affords a rare opportunity.

LARCENY.—WILLIAM GREEN was arrested yesterday, for relieving the money-drawer of LOUIS LURAUD, No. 47 West Broadway, of $48. Complainant caught him in the act. GREEN plead not guilty, and was committed for examination by Justice BRENNAN, in default of $500 bail.

THE GAS MONOPOLIES.—The Aldermanic Committee investigating this subject, met yesterday afternoon, and adjourned over till Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, two of them desiring to attend the funeral of Mr. DENNIS MCCARTHY.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the kindling wood establishment of Mr. W. P. GERARDS, Nos. 7 and 9 Adams-street, Brooklyn, resulting in the destruction of a number of sheds, including two horses; loss $3,000, insured for $1,500 in the Phenix Company, of Brooklyn. The adjoining premises of W. T. BURTON, iron pipe manufacturer, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The stable of THOMAS HOWE, No. 11 Adams-street, was damaged to the extent of $150. The fire originated accidentally in the boiler room.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Kings County Republican Convention, to nominate County officers, reassembled at No. 9 Court-street, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. JOSEPH REEVES, of the Fourth Ward, previously elected Chairman, called the Convention to order.

After settling the case of the contested delegations from the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Wards, the Convention proceeded to a ballot for Surrogate, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	72
Peter W. Ostrander, Eleventh Ward	62
James V. Kearney, Ninth Ward	7
Scattering	3

Mr. OSTRANDER was declared unanimously nominated.

A ballot for District Attorney was then taken, resulting in the nomination of Mr. JOHN WINSLOW, of the Sixth Ward, by the following vote:

John Winslow, Sixth Ward	44
George H. Fisher, Nineteenth Ward	26
P. W. Ostrander, Eleventh Ward	1

Mr. WINSLOW was declared unanimously nominated.

A ballot for County Treasurer resulted in the nomination of Mr. JOHN L. SPADER, of the Eighth Ward, by the following vote:

John L. Spader, Eighth Ward	39
Samuel Booth, Fourth Ward	19
Wm. L. Hubbell, Twelfth Ward	13

The nomination of Mr. SPADER was unanimously confirmed.

The following candidates for Superintendents of the Poor were nominated: HENRY E. RIPLEY, for the Eastern District; and WALTER KELSEY, of Gravesend, for the country towns.

Dr. PHILIP WEISMAN was nominated for Coroner of the Eastern District; and WM. H. HOTT received the nomination for Justice of the Court of Sessions.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE THIRD (BROOKLYN) CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Hon. MOSES F. ODELL was yesterday nominated for Congress by acclamation, by the Democratic Third District Congressional Convention. His Republican opponent is Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Oct. 17, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

Councilman Hogan moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolutions—first, that the permission heretofore granted to D. D. Nash and others, by the Common Council, to regulate and grade in front of their premises in Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, approved by the Mayor December fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty, be and the same is hereby rescinded; second, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, regulated and graded, and that the property in front of said grading be assessed for said amount of costs and expenses of said work, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Long—11.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Long—6.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have telegraph placed in house of Hose Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Croton Board be directed to pave East Thirty-ninth-street, from Fourth to Madison avenues, with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, and that he accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Trotter moved that the resolution and ordinance be amended by striking out the provision that the City bear part of the expense.

Which was carried.

And the same was adopted, as amended, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fortieth-street, from the Ninth to the Fourth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, the property owners to pay one-half the expense thereof, and the City the remaining half.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to issue from time to time, as shall be required, the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, created by an ordinance of the Corporation of the City of New-York, passed April Twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in pursuance of Chapter eighty-five, of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Ross—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a fire telegraph placed in the house of Hose Company number Thirty-eight, also in house of Hook and Ladder Company number Three.

Which was recommitted to the Committee on Fire Department.

Councilman Gross moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of permitting him to move to take a paper from the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Keech, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—11.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Long—6.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-fourth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the cost thereof to be assessed upon the property adjacent thereto.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a fire telegraph apparatus placed in the house of Engine Company number Twelve.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the sunken lots on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Bryce, Long—19.

Resolution, that an extension be built to the house of Hook and Ladder Company number Five, the same to be twenty-five feet in depth, and three stories in height; also, that the doorway be enlarged to the width of ten feet; the above work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

[In Board of Councilmen, August four, amended by adding thereto the words, "and the same to be done by contract."]

Which was lost, for want of a constitutional vote, as follows, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Babcock, Snyder—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Long—8.

Councilman Gross moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was carried.

Report from Board of Aldermen, of Joint Committee on National Affairs, of the result of their mission to the seat of the General Government, in order to urge personally upon those in authority their views on matters connected with the stimulating of enlistments in this City, &c., as a supplement to their report of their conference with the Governor of the State on the same subject, with resolution that the foregoing supplementary report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs be printed in connection with, and as forming a part of, the report contained in Document number fifteen, of the Board of Aldermen, presented July twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and that a sufficient number be placed at the disposal of the military authorities to furnish all who may have volunteered, or may be desirous of volunteering, with a copy thereof.

Which was recommitted to Committee on National Affairs.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of one thousand dollars be donated to the Northeastern Dispensary, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Northeastern Dispensary for the above amount, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilman Orton—1.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Church of the Transfiguration, for the sum of four hundred and ninety five dollars, to be applied in payment of an assessment upon the property of the Church of the Transfiguration, for the expense of the work of flagging the sidewalks on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross, the President, Snyder—4.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-six cents be donated to the Church of St. Boniface, and the Comptroller directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp for the above-named amount, for the purpose of cancelling assessment against said Church property for building a sewer in Second-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, The President, Snyder—3.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the fire-alarm telegraph, with suitable batteries, in the houses of Engine Company number Thirty-nine and Hose Company number Forty-four, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that North Moore-street be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the owners of property on the line of said street to pay one-half the cost thereof, and the City the remainder.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Orton—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Worth-street be paved and repaved from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Orton—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and both sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilman Repper—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Seventy-second-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks so widened, for court-yards, similar to the regulation of portions of the Fifth-avenue, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth-streets, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission, when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "The same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner."

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost, and the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Jones, Repper, Lent—6.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of three hundred and one dollars and twelve cents be donated to the Low Dutch Church to pay an assessment on the twelve lots used for burial purposes, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount, for said purpose, and charge the amount to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Ross, The President—4.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Board of Trustees of the German Roman Catholic St. Nicholas Church, in Second street, for the sum of eighty dollars to pay an assessment on their Church property, for the laying of a crosswalk in said street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—The President—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hogan moved that said Report be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

Subsequently, Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of such paper, an Ordinance having been attached thereto.

Which was carried and the report was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and three cents be donated to the Ladies' Universalist Society, to pay an assessment on the institution under their charge in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount, for said purpose, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Ross—2.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties employed by the Committee on National Affairs, in connection with the military honors paid to the remains of the late Colonel Hugh McNeil, for the amount of their respective bills, certified to be correct by said Committee.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be amended by inserting, after the name "McNeil," the name of "Colonel R. Mathewson."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Cooper, President of the Cooper Union, for the sum of one hundred and six dollars and sixty-three cents, to enable him to pay an assessment levied against the Cooper Union, for opening the square in front of said building, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-seventh-street, from the easterly side of Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilman Repper.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, on resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of ten thousand dollars, to the order of John W. Edmonds, President, and Abraham S. Hewitt, Treasurer, of the Blind Mechanics Association, in favor of adopting resolution to the same effect, but appropriating seven thousand five hundred dollars, and directing the Comptroller to charge it to its appropriate account.

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the following, viz:

Provided, that the said donation is not to be used for any other purpose than manufacturing purposes, and that the Comptroller is not authorized to pay said donation until the Managers or Directors of said institution have raised by subscription or otherwise a sufficient amount to make it up to the amount required by the Legislature—say ten thousand dollars.

Councilman Lent moved that the whole subject be recommitted to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

Report of Joint Special Committee on celebrating the Fourth of July, from Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons, and for the amount named, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilman Orton—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Sixteenth-street, be flagged, commencing at number two hundred and eight and running east to Seventh-avenue, making about one hundred and thirty-seven feet, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Wilson, for the expenses incurred in the burial of Acting-Col. A. Arndt, Capt. John Feeny, and Lieut. John J. Glass, the bills fixing said expense to be endorsed by the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, The President, Snyder—3.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the fire-alarm telegraph, with suitable batteries, in the houses of Engine Company number Thirty-nine and Hose Company number Forty-four, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was recommitted to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that North Moore-street be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the owners of property on the line of said street to pay one-half the cost thereof, and the City the remainder.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Orton—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Worth-street be paved and repaved from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Orton—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and both sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilman Repper—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks of Seventy-second-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks so widened, for court-yards, similar to the regulation of portions of the Fifth-avenue, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth-streets, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission, when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "The same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner."

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the report be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was lost, and the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Gross, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Jones, Repper, Lent—6.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of three hundred and one dollars and twelve cents be donated to the Low Dutch Church to pay an assessment on the twelve lots used for burial purposes, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount, for said purpose, and charge the amount to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Ross, The President—4.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Board of Trustees of the German Roman Catholic St. Nicholas Church, in Second street, for the sum of eighty dollars to pay an assessment on their Church property, for the laying of a crosswalk in said street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—The President—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hogan moved that said Report be recommitted to the Committee on Roads.

Which was carried.

Subsequently, Councilman Trotter moved that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of such paper, an Ordinance having been attached thereto.

Which was carried and the report was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and three cents be donated to the Ladies' Universalist Society, to pay an assessment on the institution under their charge in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the above amount, for said purpose, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Ross—2.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties employed by the Committee on National Affairs, in connection with the military honors paid to the remains of the late Colonel Hugh McNeil, for the amount of their respective bills, certified to be correct by said Committee.

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be amended by inserting, after the name "McNeil," the name of "Colonel R. Mathewson."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Cooper, President of the Cooper Union, for the sum of one hundred and six dollars and sixty-three cents, to enable him to pay an assessment levied against the Cooper Union, for opening the square in front of said building, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Repper, Webster

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S—LOVE AND MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

BROADWAY GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, or UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH JOINT REGIMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, indicate unmistakably that Gen. McCLELLAN is again about to measure strength with the rebel hosts under LEE. There appears to be no doubt that the latter intends to give battle at or near their present location, which is now well known to our Generals, through the thorough reconnoissances recently made. Simultaneous with the movement of Gen. HANCOCK'S Division to Charlestown on Thursday, another movement was made across the Potomac, at Shepherdstown Ford, by Gen. WOODBURY'S Division, which took the road leading to Smithfield, a small village half way between Charlestown and Bunker's Hill. This division encamped, on Thursday night, between Leetown and Kearneysville, having met with but slight resistance during the advance. Yesterday morning the cavalry attached to the division advanced toward Smithfield, and formed a junction with HANCOCK'S cavalry, having meantime discovered the enemy in very heavy force. The object of the reconnoissance was thus attained without loss. To-day may bring us the news of another great battle.

Official dispatches, received in Louisville from Nashville, state that the rebels were in considerable force near the latter city on the 11th inst., and that they sent a flag of truce demanding a surrender. This modest demand Gen. NEGLEY declined to accede to, as he had a National force ample for defence.

We have a rumor from Fortress Monroe that an engagement took place at Blackwater River, beyond Suffolk, on Tuesday last, the result of which is yet unknown. A Lieutenant and three men belonging to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry are said to have been killed.

Within the last three or four days, the rebels have run two trains of cars from the other side of the Rappahannock to Bristow. They selected their opportunities immediately after Union reconnoitering parties had passed through and about the intervening country. These trains, doubtless, carried cattle or horses for the use of LEE'S army, which could be rapidly driven up from Bristow, through Thoroughfare Gap and Front Royal, to LEE'S position.

The subjoined extract of a letter from an officer on the Staff of Gen. TERRILL, who was killed in the late battle of Perryville, will correct some errors committed by newspaper accounts: "The papers are in error in regard to BRAGG attacking McCOOK; it was the combined forces of HARDEE and POLK, or two of the rebel army divisions against one of ours. The rebels are in retreat toward Harrodsburgh for the purpose of forming a junction with KIRBY SMITH and cutting off Gen. [illegible], who has the flower of the Western army. Our army fought after being two days without adequate supplies of water or provisions, and all of them green troops, never before in action; nevertheless, they withstood the combined attack, and were able to follow the retreating rebels twenty hours afterward."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* hears that the naval expeditions that have been in progress at several points for a number of weeks past are now ready, and will sail for their destinations as soon as the troops for land service are ready to accompany them. When this will be, however, is not at present known, though possibly a month hence will find everything in perfect readiness for a repetition of the splendid achievements at New-Orleans and Port Royal. Admiral DUPONT, who is now in New-York, will leave for Port Royal in a few days.

Headquarters in St. Louis have received dispatches to the following purport: "Papers and dispatches dated as late as the 6th inst. have been received by Gen. COMBS from Little Rock, Ark. HINDMAN was then at Duval's Bluffs. PARSONS was represented as moving toward North Missouri, and seeking to unite his forces with STEARN and McBRIDE at Pocahontas. The rebel commander, HOLMES, was at Little Rock. Gen. SCHOFIELD had arrived at Cassville, in Barry County, near the Arkansas line. Southwestern Missouri is once more cleared of rebel forces, and the telegraph communication is complete to Cassville. Two divisions of the army are left at Helena, under Gen. CARR."

Gen. CURTIS has issued an order, which reads thus: "The combined forces of Missouri and Kansas, as an army corps in the field, now commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, will be denominated 'the Army of the Frontier.'"

Gen. CURTIS, at St. Louis, has received the following dispatch from Col. W. W. ORM, commanding the post at Springfield, Mo.: "I have just received by messenger from Mount Vernon, an intercepted dispatch from COCKERELL to Gen. HINDMAN. It is of date of Oct. 5, and in substance that COCKERELL left HINDMAN at Pineville and moved north; that since he left, he has some fifteen hundred sworn in, and expected many more by Oct. 10; that he could arm two-thirds of them; and that as all Federal troops and militia had gone South, he expected to move on Sedalia about the 15th of October, and destroy the S. W. Branch. That he had learned there were only three thousand militia in the State north of the Osage River." The dispatch bearer was taken in Lawrence County, in company with a negro boy. They say COCKERELL is in Johnson County with about three hundred men, and QUANTRELL is in Jackson County with two hundred and fifty men; that COCKERELL is not going to attack, but wants to get out of the State.

The ship *Henrietta*, from Pensacola, Oct. 1, arrived yesterday afternoon. There was nothing new at Pensacola. The health of the troops was good. The country was quiet and very healthy along the coast.

GENERAL NEWS.

The jury in the case of MARY REAL, for seven days past on trial for murder in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. She was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison, this being the shortest term allowed by statute. After receiving the sentence, the prisoner addressed the Judge in the most solemn and emphatic manner, saying "I'll never go; never go."

The Episcopal Convention met again, as usual, yesterday, and, after some imposing religious services, concluding the General Session, Rev. Bishop McILVAINE, of Ohio, read the Pastoral Address of the Bishops to the assembled members. Elsewhere we give an abstract of that remarkable document.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and passed upon a mass of routine business that had accumulated during the time of the consideration of more important matters. The lobby was quite empty. A report was adopted in favor of a further issue of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, to the amount of $300,000. The bills incurred in celebrating the Fourth of July, and which met with long delay in passing the Board of Aldermen, were approved. They amount to $7,716 80. The sword-giving business was revived in the consideration of the resolution to give Capt. DOWNEY a sword and accompaniments, at a cost of $500. A proposed amendment to wholesale the matter and give a sword to every Brigadier-General from this City, now in the field, was lost. For the amount named only sixteen votes were given. A three-fourths vote (eighteen) was necessary to adopt it. The sum was then reduced to $250, which required only thirteen votes for adoption, and thus amended the resolution was passed by 17 to 1. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock, Monday afternoon.

Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS on Tuesday received an order from the War Department, releasing him from the arrest under which he has hitherto been confined since killing NELSON, and in military prase, "enlarging his limits." There are good reasons for believing that Gen. DAVIS will be at the head of his command in the field again before long. He appeared on the streets the same afternoon, for the first time since NELSON'S death.

Maj.-Gen. SUMNER was recently offered a public dinner by the citizens of Syracuse as a testimonial of the respect which they entertained for him. In his reply, which is dated Syracuse, Oct. 14, he says: "I feel truly grateful and highly honored by this mark of your approbation—the most gratifying reward that we can receive from our fellow citizens at home. I regret that it will not be in my power to accept this invitation. I am here visiting, for a brief period, my family, with my health somewhat impaired; and I am liable to leave at any moment, if active operations should be resumed in the field. Please to accept my warmest thanks for your kind appreciation of my services."

Rear-Admiral W. D. PORTER, formerly in command of the gunboat *Essex*, has arrived at St. Louis from Washington. He will hurry up the new gunboats, and take command of the whole Western flotilla, for the purpose of opening and keeping open the Mississippi River. His nephew, DAVID P. HEAP, son of Dr. HEAP, long Consul to the Barbary States, accompanies him as Secretary.

Col. VAN WYCK, of the Tenth Legion, had an enthusiastic reception at Middletown on the evening of Oct. 10. He made an earnest speech to his townsmen.

A gentleman who has just returned from the borders of Pennsylvania relates the following: After the rebel cavalry left Chambersburgh on their way toward Gettysburgh, when about twelve miles distant from the former place, they met a large funeral procession, which they ordered to come to a halt. Dismounting from their own horses, they selected *forty-three* of the best horses in the procession, and amongst them *the horse attached to the hearse*. No violence was used; but, to the contrary, the greatest politeness was displayed toward the surprised mourners. At length one of the funeral escort demanded to know by whose orders their horses were thus taken. The reply was: "By order of Gen. McCLELLAN; they are wanted for the army." As soon as the funeral horses were properly secured by their captors, they pursued their way to the Potomac, leaving the afflicted friends to find their way with the corpse to the place of burial as they best might.

Messrs. HEWES & PHILLIPS, of Newark, have in course of preparation a large amount of work for the new iron-clad ships now building for the United States navy. They have already finished and sent off four huge brass turret rings, weighing 3,400 pounds each, and have others in course of construction. They are also making other work for the same vessels.

The Stock Market left off steady yesterday. Gold fell off to 131¼@131⅛, as against 134¼@134⅜ P. cent. on Thursday. Exchange closed 145½.

Breadstuffs opened buoyantly yesterday, but with the fall in Gold and Exchange, closed heavily. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Provisions were less freely purchased; Pork declined. Sugars, Tallow, Tobacco, Linseed and Petroleum Oils, Hides, Leather, Ingot Copper, Tin, Hops and Wool were actively sought after at advancing rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Fruit, Chemicals, Hay, Iron, Lead, Spelter, Spices, Resin and Foreign Liquors. Whisky was heavy and cheaper. The Freight Market was unsettled, foreign vessels having a monopoly of the current shipments of Produce, in view of the piratical depredations of the "290."

WHY NOT TAKE RICHMOND?—It would appear that the rebel army is preparing to actually make a stand, and try the issue of arms with McCLELLAN at Winchester. We suppose the rebels, as usual, will concentrate all their forces at the point of danger, and that every available regiment will be sent from Richmond and vicinity, from Gordonsville, Fredericksburgh, the Upper Rappahannock, and everywhere else, to take part in the decisive battle of the war.

Now, if this be really so, why would not this be a good time to attack Richmond with some part of our prodigious army, which will certainly not be with McCLELLAN, nor yet covering Washington, but which is stationed at various depots and training stations throughout the country? And if, notwithstanding the immensity of our army, there be not force sufficient to spare for this purpose, why should not the President call for a hundred militia regiments for twenty days to do the work in? Things are very dull now, recruiting is almost dead, and people are losing their enthusiasm, though not of course their purpose; but we venture to say that, for such a job as this, if it was positively assured to them, and they were put under fighting Generals, as HOOKER, SIGEL, HEINTZELMAN and BURNSIDE, New-York City alone would furnish a fifth of the one hundred thousand men that might be required to make the thing sure. It would give the people new life and hope; it would gild the present darkness with a brilliant success; it would at once destroy the political factions which are springing up to destroy us; and it would put a great military force in the rear of the rebel army, whatever might be the result of the battle at Winchester. Let the number of militia regiments required be partitioned among ten of the largest cities of the Eastern States, so that they can be raised and forwarded without delay. And thus, before the end of October, Richmond may be ours, and the rebel army, if vigorously attacked in front, be completely broken up.

Aid and Comfort to the Enemy.

A writer in the Richmond *Enquirer* assigns as a reason for expecting an early peace, that "the bitterness and animosity existing between the Northern political parties is daily increasing in intensity." He declares that "this state of things alone, without a conflict, must obstruct seriously, if not absolutely defeat, any efficient prosecution of the war." The view is a natural one, and the rebels have a right to take courage from it. Our great strength in time past has been the concentration of public feeling; and the distraction of this feeling threatens to be our great weakness in time to come. The conspirators would have never undertaken the rebellion had they anticipated a *united* North; it is not strange that now, in their desperate straits, they should hail the prospect of a *divided* North, and count upon a speedy recognition of their independence.

Who is responsible for this encouragement to the enemy? Why is the unity that existed a year ago no longer recognized by the South and feared? Surely it cannot be the fault of those who support the Administration. They stand now where they stood then, firmly by the side of the constituted authorities of the Government. They still leave nothing undone to strengthen and uphold those functionaries under their awful responsibilities, mindful as ever that if public authority fails in this emergency, rebellion must triumph and Government perish. The dereliction clearly belongs to those who have set themselves against the Administration—who are trying to abridge its power and embarrass its policy. These are the men who are responsible for this new discord in Northern sentiment, from which the rebels take such cheer.

Every one knows with what keen interest any indication of hostility to the Confederate Administration, whether coming from a rebel Congressman or from a rebel newspaper, is received in the North. It is generally accounted a token of dissatisfaction with the war itself, and is used here as an inducement for perseverance. And yet these signs, as we call them, are comparatively infrequent and exceptional. They are simply the utterances of rare individuals. How much greater must be the effect upon the Southern mind of such opposition to the National Administration as has been recently inaugurated throughout the North, and which has now taken the shape of regular, organized, thorough-going party action. The difference must be as great as the difference between the power of a party and the power of an isolated individual. A single malcontent may declaim by the hour, and yet all that he says be nothing more than so much "sound and fury, signifying nothing;" but a great party of malcontents, compacted by party discipline, and managed by adroit leaders, is a substantial force, which only needs to get position to block the very wheels of Government.

Elect enemies of the Administration to Congress, so that they shall have the majority in either branch, and they would have not only the practical direction of the war, but the very continuance of the war entirely under their control, by the stopping of supplies, or the rejection of any essential measure. Make such men Governors, and they could completely baulk the General Government by failing to coöperate in the raising and sending forward of troops. Give persons of this spirit a majority in our State Legislatures, and they might easily start a plan for the amendment of the Federal Constitution in accordance with the Fifth Article, and so open the way to a peaceful recognition and ratification of the secession movement. The rebel leaders understand perfectly well the various methods by which party action may be brought to bear against the prolongation of the war, in spite of the fidelity of President LINCOLN to his constitutional oath. Nor can they be ignorant that this organized development of an opposition spirit increases the chances of some revolutionary movement toward driving the President from office by outright violence.

Whether the present Opposition party, as a body, is capable of any of these demonstrations against the war, may perhaps be honestly doubted here in the North. As for ourselves, we have as deep a faith as ever in the unyielding loyalty of the masses, on whatever party lines they may stand. But the rebels are in no situation to know anything of the hearts of our people. They judge only by the known characters of the party chiefs. They determine the popular *animus* by the men who get the votes, whether obtained by deception or not. If this City of New-York send to Congress such men as FERNANDO and BEN. WOOD, who have already made themselves candidates, it will be believed in the Confederacy that the secession principles which these brothers have entertained are the dominant principles in the great Northern metropolis. If the State of New-York elevates to its Executive office HORATIO SEYMOUR, who was always against coercion, and never gave a dollar, or a vote, or an encouraging word for the active prosecution of the war,—preferring him to one who has manifested signal devotion to it from the start, in heart, hand, and fortune—the rebels will consider it settled that the peace policy has gained the ascendency in the Empire State. Explanations of such results, if any can be made—assertions that merely secondary matters were in issue—disclaimers that the people really mean an abandonment of the war and an acquiescence in the Confederacy, will all go for nothing. The broad fact that such reputed anti-war men receive the particular support of an Opposition party will be quite enough to convince the rebels that the North is fast preparing to "let them alone."

Thus these movements against the Administration are precisely of a character to inspire armed treason with new hopes and a fresh energy. It is no wonder that, even before the elections, they are hailed in Richmond as certain to "obstruct seriously, if not absolutely defeat, any efficient prosecution of the war." If the majority of the people are seen to sanction them at the ballot-box, this assurance must of course be made doubly sure. A similar moral effect, too, will be produced abroad. The triumph of the Opposition will be taken as a verification of the standing predictions of the London *Times*, and the other hostile journals, that the fortitude of the North would soon give out, and a submissive mood succeed, ready for peace at any price. The only question left open in the British and the French mind would be, whether the last gun will be fired before the year closes.

This thing must stop. Rebels and rebel sympathizers must be rebuked in their presumptuous calculations. Our armies are about to march in new force upon the rebellion, and the whole world should understand that they are supported, and are to be supported, by the unchangeable devotion of the people. Never has the time been when it was so necessary that the war spirit should be supremely dominant. It should be the universal, all-prevailing passion. Not a leaf in the thickest forest should whisper peace, nor a ripple on the furthest shore. "To everything there is a season," saith the preacher "and a time to every purpose under the heavens—a time to love, and a time to hate, a time of war and a time of peace." It is now the day of war, and woe be to us if we wage it with a divided mind. The Republic lives or dies as we now acquit ourselves. The destinies of untold generations depend upon the spirit and the nerve with which we now strike. Singleness of purpose and harmony of action should be duties in this hour as sacred as if thundered from the heavens. Whatever person or whatever party breeds distrust and discord in this crisis, or in any way, direct or indirect, weakens the arm of the true Government and strengthens that of the usurper, is doing a parricidal work, and by every true man should be held accursed.

Our Army in Motion—Rebel Designs.

Gen. McCLELLAN has broken the spell that has rested upon the two armies of the Upper Potomac since the battle of Antietam. On Thursday he threw forward a division, well supported, to Charlestown, driving the rebel pickets before him; and rested at night on the hills two miles beyond the town, spending the night himself in the place. The bulk of Gen. LEE'S army is reported to be lying between Winchester and the Shenandoah. McCLELLAN'S advance is, therefore, a direct challenge of the enemy to combat; for the march is right toward the front of LEE'S lines.

If Gen. McCLELLAN were an incautious commander, we might expect a sudden attack on the division of his army that has been thus put forward. It might seem practicable to the enemy to fall quickly upon it and destroy it before supports could come up to make an equal battle. But the prospect of surprising the Union forces is not good enough, nor is the stake large enough, to lead LEE to any haphazard attack. No doubt, if he means to give our forces battle, he will *wait to be attacked in his chosen position*, availing himself of such advantages in the way of trenches and breastworks as he has had time to prepare. To expel an enemy from a well selected position, defended however slightly by art, is a difficult work for even a very superior force. Our army has, therefore, a heavy task before it, and the country will wait with deep suspense to hear of the impending conflict.

It is certainly encouraging to know that the time since the battle of Antietam has been well spent by our soldiers. It has enabled them to get a real rest—the first the gallant old army of the Potomac has had since leaving Harrison's Landing—it has afforded the opportunity of supplying them with good shoes and clothing—it has filled up many thinned regiments with recruits from hospitals and from home—and it has enabled the Government to organize the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments on a scale adequate to the supply of the vastest army it has ever before had in the field. When McCLELLAN moves, therefore—as he is now said to be moving—the country has a right to believe it is with premeditation, and after complete preparation, and that once on the march in pursuit of LEE'S army, there is to be no pause till Richmond is reached, and LEE driven beyond that vaunted Capital. If this be the meaning of the late delay, and the end shall justify the wisdom of it, the public will be proud of the patience with which it has endured the suspense of the past month.

We find the theory broached anew that LEE has not had the faintest idea of a retreat toward Richmond; but, on the contrary, that he is gathering up all his strength, (including JOE JOHNSTON'S army, said to be in the neighborhood of Warrenton,) for a third great struggle, in which the fate of Washington shall be involved, and its safety jeopardised.

In the first battle of Manassas, the rebel army at Winchester was called over to Bull Run by BEAUREGARD to strengthen his forces there for an overwhelming blow. In the third great conflict that impends, perhaps *the movement will be reversed*, and Bull Run mountains may pour JOHNSTON'S legions through to Winchester to aid in the overthrow and expulsion of the National army from Virginia! If this could be accomplished, the victorious rebels would have a quick and easy march down the Potomac by way of Leesburgh, and would endanger Washington quite as much as it has ever been endangered.

The rebel leaders have displayed altogether too much skill, daring and power in their repeated advances upon Washington to justify our Government or people in treating their ambitious designs lightly. If they have men and munitions in the field available for immediate and effective war, we may be sure they will use them all *now*, in this great and peculiar crisis of their struggle. The sympathies of all loyal hearts will go out with our army, therefore, now that it has crossed the Potomac and gone to meet the enemy that so boldly threatens our Capital and Government.

PUBLISHING PRIVATE LETTERS.—JOHN VAN BUREN apologized for quoting, in his recent speech at the Cooper Institute meeting, certain private conversations, by saying that he stipulated, at the time of hearing of the conversations, for the privilege of repeating them. This apology argued a lingering sense of propriety on the part of the Prince, in the matter of betraying private confidence. We feel emboldened, therefore, to ask the distinguished orator by whose authority he read a certain letter to his audience on that occasion, purporting to have been written by Gen. SCOTT? There is a general feeling that there has been a gross breach of faith somewhere. Gen. SCOTT could not have given authority to publish what would be used to tarnish his fame. The President and Mr. SEWARD, to whom the letter was written, could not have betrayed a General they trusted so fully before and after the letter was written. The letter must, therefore, have been pilfered, or a copy made by dishonorable means before it reached the Prince's hands. Will he name his accomplice?

European Diplomacy and Secession in Europe.

The diplomatic intellect of Europe is very much disturbed concerning our domestic troubles, and, thanks to the persistent reiteration of the statement, has finally persuaded itself that the delay which has occurred in the adjustment of our difficulties is altogether unparalleled in the history of civilization, and highly discreditable to us. The spectre of "intervention" is constantly evoked to accelerate our movements, and we are besought to admit that we cannot possibly settle our own affairs.

Now we are willing to concede that Europe has a deep interest in the termination of the terrible civil war which has raged for eighteen months over so fair and broad a portion of the national domain, an interest decidedly secondary to our own indeed, but secondary to that alone. Nor have we much respect for the *tu quoque* style of rejoinder in matters of grave national interest. We do not care to cry "Sepoy" whenever John Bull cries "Slave," nor to shout back "Algiers," when the French Press charges us with inordinate love of territory and dominion. Recrimination, as a rule, only proves that there are two rascals in a case instead of one.

But we do desire to suggest, for the consideration of our anxious diplomatic observers across the Atlantic, that the current history of Europe offers a case of national imbroglio, the process of which ought to teach European statesmen a little modesty and forbearance in their criticism of a people called to the tremendous ordeal through which we are now passing.

For twenty years and more all Europe has been doing its best to settle a question of disputed allegiance and sovereignty between the crown of Denmark and the Danish-German provinces of Schleswig and Holstein. The people of the provinces, being mainly of Germanic origin, desire to secede and join the Germanic Confederation. Denmark having held them by public right for now four hundred years, strongly objects to sacrificing one-third of her population and of her territory to a modern political theory. An old and gallant kingdom, conscious that the Schleswig Holsteiners have never been oppressed by her, and that they have profited by all her prosperity—Denmark clings to her national unity and her historic position. Upon this question, involving an area of disputed territory exactly as large as Massachusetts, and arraying a population about equal to that of the Bay State against a population no greater than that of Virginia, Denmark and the Duchies have fought for years and in every form, with the pen, the protocol and the sword.

Intervention upon intervention has been attempted in vain. Russia, France, Germany, England, all have tried to settle the dispute, but all in vain; and the "question of Schleswig Holstein" is just as erect and vigorous and defiant to-day as ever.

Now if the European Powers, with the will and the opportunity to interfere in all possible ways in this comparatively paltry case of secession and rebellion in Europe, have not yet been able to bring order out of the chaos, and reconcile the conflicting claims of the contending parties, what hope ought European statesmen to cherish of their ability to suggest the neatest, most direct and most satisfactory means for putting an end to a struggle carried on by a gigantic population, upon the colossal theatre of a continent? And can those politicians be esteemed to be wise in their day and generation, who seek the distinction of rushing first into the task of establishing peace and securing progress in this mighty Republic, torn to-day by the contending spirits of Slavery and of Freedom?

GARIBALDI ON AMERICA.—GARIBALDI has addressed "To the English Nation" an impassioned and somewhat grandiloquent address, in which, after expressing his intense gratitude for benefits bestowed on him by the people of England, he advocates the calling of an International Congress to settle the disputes between peoples. He urges the English nation to call the French nation to coöperate in this work, to call the "bold sons of Helvetia" to aid in it, and, says he:

"Call the great American Republic, for she is in truth your daughter, and is struggling now for the abolition of that Slavery which you have already so nobly proclaimed. Help her to escape from the terrible strife waged against her by the traders in human flesh. Help her, and then place her by your side at the great assembly of nations—that final work of the human intellect."

The international scheme of GARIBALDI may be chimerical enough in the present state of European politics, but the address is a fine piece of idealism, and its conceptions are embosomed in prophecy. His words in reference to America show that he rises to a just conception of our great struggle, and present to England a view of our history and of our contest which that Nation has long lost sight of and forgotten. "The terrible strife against the Republic," says GARIBALDI, "is waged by the traders in human flesh," and "she is struggling for the abolition of Slavery." This was written before the news of Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation had reached Europe, and was based on the general drift of our struggle as seen by the clear eye of the great Italian Liberator. He saw that a war waged by Liberty against the traders in human flesh must logically result in the destruction of Slavery.

"The great Republic," says he to England, "is your daughter;" and he calls on the mother to "help her." This of course is not the temper and spirit of England. These are all on the other side in [illegible] side of our foes, and destroyers, the traffickers in human flesh. But the words of GARIBALDI will find a response in many English hearts, and may mitigate somewhat that malignity which is daily assuming toward us a bitterer and more atrocious form.

FREE SPEECH.—One of the pleasantest bits of impudence characterizing the present State canvass is the assurance with which the blatant Democracy complain of the abridgment of the freedom of speech. Their orators and journals teem with abuse of the Government, and with all sorts of aid and comfort to the enemy; they are permitted to even openly advocate the recognition of the rebel Confederacy, to accuse the officers of the Government of imbecility, venality and treason, to load them with all the epithets that the virulence of disappointed office-seekers can concoct; and yet each fresh assault is wound up with the averment that the assailants are restricted in their freedom of speech. They have, in fact, not only freedom, but unbridled license.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A SERENADE TO GENERAL PRENTISS.

The Views of the Rebels and the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

SPEECH OF GEN. PRENTISS

Gen. PRENTISS had the compliment of a serenade this evening at Willard's. He spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience, detailing the incidents of his capture and imprisonment. His description of the insults endured and the hardships sustained was graphic and powerful. In the course of his narrative he had occasion to speak of the negroes, who, he said, were the best Union men of the South, when a voice in the crowd exclaimed, "We are fighting for the negro." "Yes, sir," replied the General, "I fight for the freedom of every man on earth." [Immense applause.] He spoke of the cruelty with which Federal officers and soldiers were treated, and of the reign of terror existing throughout the South. They were determined to fight it out, and they did fight desperately, because they knew their cause was desperate. No one dared to express any love for the Union at the South, and there was more real slavery there now over whites than there ever was over blacks. There are more men, too, in the Southern army than people at the North think for. Now is the time to strike, for their army is somewhat demoralized. He saw thousands of men going home on parole, and at the battle of Antietam the rebels were punished a great deal more severely than was generally supposed here. He saw train after train of their wounded; and Union prisoners, if they did not rejoice at the misfortune of their enemies, cheered lustily for the success of the Union arms. He also remarked that President LINCOLN'S Proclamation had done more to end the rebellion than all the battles that have been fought or anything else that has been done. He would take the field again the very moment he was ordered to by his commanding General. He would obey orders; but let him once get twenty-four hours ahead of orders in Georgia, and he would do everything in his power to crush out this hellish rebellion.

The General's speech was received with immense applause, and after lusty cheers, and some remarks from Col. MULLIGAN, the crowd dispersed.

GEN. MARTINDALE'S CASE.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the charges against Gen. MARTINDALE, met again to-day and adjourned till Wednesday next. A commission having issued, meanwhile, to take additional testimony. The Recorder of the Court, and Gen. MARTINDALE, were to go to Harper's Ferry, to-morrow, to take testimony, inasmuch as Gen. PORTER and Gen. MORELL had not obeyed repeated orders to attend the meetings of the Court here, but Gen. HALLECK has directed them to remain, declaring that Gen. PORTER shall come and sustain the charges he has made. The evidence of Col. ROBERTS, taken to-day, was contradictory and negative in its results. This Court of Inquiry would not have been held at all but for the determination of Gen. MARTINDALE to have an investigation of the charges made. Much indignation is felt by all the members of the Court at the statements in one of your cotemporaries in regard to the evidence already taken, which statement they characterize as atrocious and false.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

The Military Commission, of which Gen. HUNTER is President, is now nearly ready to report on the Harper's Ferry disaster, but is delayed for the testimony of Capt. ANGELO POWELL, who has not yet appeared in answer to the efforts made to secure his presence. It being impossible to assemble a formal Court-martial at this time, and a Military Commission being the highest authority, it is believed that the President will act directly upon the report of the Commission as sent in, and prompt justice be meted out to the guilty parties at whom the evidence clearly points.

REBEL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Government is preparing a remonstrance, addressed to the rebel military authorities, on the subject of their infamous treatment of our prisoners of war. It is said that the speech made here to-night by Gen. PRENTISS receives the sanction of the Government, as to some extent an indication of the views it intends to urge.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Pennsylvanians here concur in believing that although the recent elections in that State indicate a Democratic majority in one branch of the Legislature, yet that upon a joint ballot, a Union-Republican United States Senator will be chosen.

PAYING THE TROOPS.

Paymaster HENRY A. KING and his assistant, H. R. KING, Jr., returned here to-day from Bolivar, where they have been engaged for more a week in paying off the troops in Gen. GORMAN'S command, which had not been paid for over four months.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Judge USHER, Assistant Secretary of the Interior has gone to Minnesota, to effect a permanent settlement of the Indian troubles.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.

Great inconvenience is caused to soldiers and expressmen here, by the neglect of the former, when calling for packages, to produce the receipt of shipment, or an order from the Colonel or Quartermaster of their regiment. An observance of this necessary precaution will save trouble to all parties.

THE PROPOSED STAMP AND MICA CURRENCY.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, after an examination of the mica and metal cases for revenue stamps, designed to facilitate their use as currency, is disposed to believe them well suited for the purpose intended, and sufficiently cheap to justify the Government in their adoption. They are but little larger than the nickel cent, and very clean and beautiful in appearance. The only question, except that of cheapness, is as to their durability; and even if the mica

...ously brought the value of the stamp to ...ppointed for the ten originally intended.

THE LOYAL INDIANS IN BATTLE.

Advices from the West give the Kansas Indians in the Government service great credit for their conduct in the recent battle in southwestern Missouri. It is believed that their gallantry saved our forces from a defeat.

SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary SMITH has not yet returned from Indiana.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

RESULT OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM IN EUROPE.

Accounts received from other than newspaper sources show that since the battle of the Antietam, there is less indication in Europe than previously of an intention to recognize the Southern Confederacy and that the result of that engagement, so far as the Government of the United States is concerned, has decidedly had a beneficial influence.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Department of the Tennessee will include Cairo, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Northern Mississippi and the portions of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River; and according to the official order just issued, Major-Gen. GRANT is assigned to the command of the Department of the Tennessee.

THE CULTURE OF COTTON.

The Agricultural Department has received gratifying intelligence from various sections of the country of the success attending the culture of cotton. Those from Southern Illinois are especially encouraging.

Secretary CHASE has been detained at home for a week past by physical infirmity, but to-day he attended a Cabinet meeting, and also resumed the transaction of business at the Treasury Department.

NOT GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

Military indications and privately known facts are entirely at variance with the current reports that the Army of the Potomac is preparing to go into Winter quarters.

ASSESSORS APPOINTED.

JAMES C. ORR, of Wheeling, has been appointed Collector, and JOHN PARKINSON, of Marshall, Assessor for the First District of Virginia, and A. G. LEONARD, of Parkersburgh, Assessor for the Second District of that State; also, WIRBURNE R. PIERCE, of Anderson, Assessor of the Eleventh District of Indiana, under the Excise and Direct Tax law.

ARMY MATTERS.

Seventeen field officers, including Gens. PRENTISS and CARTTENDEN, and two hundred line officers, recently released prisoners of war from the South, have been granted leave for thirty days.

Brig.-Gen. RUFUS KING has returned to Washington from his sick leave of absence, and been ordered to report to Gen. MCCLELLAN for duty.

Capt. C. W. WADSWORTH, additional Aid-de-Camp to Gen. FREMONT, has been ordered to report for duty to Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS.

Col. JOSEPH D. WEBSTER, Chief of Staff to Gen. GRANT, has leave of absence for twenty days, to enable him to report on the subject of a ship canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Lieut.-Commander SPICER has been detached from the steamer *Wamsutta*, and ordered to relieve Commander HOWELL, of the *Tahoma*. The former will return North.

Acting-Master GRAY has been detached from the *Massachusetts*, and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral DUPONT for command of the *Wamsutta*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster SCHOOLER is to relieve Acting Assistant Paymaster on bark *Pursuit*.

PULMONARY REMEDIES.—Advertising is in vain if the reader has failed to notice with interest the communications from Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, occasionally appearing in the TIMES, on the treatment of the leading disorders of the human system—especially those affecting blood and lungs. The method proposed is natural and plausible. Many cases have been published in which it has had apparently magical success. We do not the presumption to pronounce upon its merits, but certainly believe the community will do wisely to give the remarks of Dr. HUNTER a careful hearing.

THE MEDICATED SAFEGUARD.—In our advertising columns will be found set forth the merits of a medicated safeguard which has just been devised by Dr. D. EVANS, especially for the use of soldiers. It is an abdominal supporter as well as a protector against diseases incident to camp life, and is recommended by high authority in Europe and our own country. An elegant specimen of the safeguard may be seen at the store of KNOX, the hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton streets.

Gen. Cass' Views on the President's Proclamation.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of Oct. 11, has the following in its editorial columns:

"We are requested by Gen. CASS to say that the letter which has just been published in the Chicago *Tribune*, from Mr. EASTMAN, of that place, requires correction. That gentleman called upon Gen. CASS, and a conversation took place upon various topics, in which opinions were freely expressed. This conversation, at least on the part of Gen. CASS, was not expected to be transferred to the newspapers, and should not have been without his permission. He would, however, have had no objection to the publication had his sentiments been correctly understood and reported.

At that interview, among other things, Mr. EASTMAN introduced the President's Proclamation, and the subject was somewhat discussed. Mr. EASTMAN supposes Gen. CASS to have expressed his approbation of that measure. This is a mistake. In the few remarks he made upon the proclamation, Gen. CASS expressed himself favorably as to the views and intentions of the President, but observed that, in his opinion, there was no power in the Executive, under the Constitution, to decree the emancipation of slaves, though, as a war measure, wherever it became necessary, in the operation of our forces against the rebels, to free the slaves, it was competent for the President to direct it to be done."

Senator Doolittle on the President's Proclamation.

Senator DOOLITTLE, in a letter just published, says:

"I stand by the President, by his proclamation. I have stood by him when pretended friends were denouncing him, simply because, they did not or would not know him and understand him. I have stood by him in the storm when he was tried as no man has been tried since WASHINGTON, and with all my ability have endeavored to strengthen his heart and his hands, and have been denounced for sustaining him.

But, gentlemen, let there be no misunderstanding. Do you support the proclamation of the President? Do you support it without an 'if' or a 'but,' without any conditions? Do you support the whole of it? Are you for him or against him? Let your readers know precisely where you stand upon these questions.

You speak of my course last Winter as conservative. I will tell you in what sense it was conservative. My amendment to the Emancipation bill in the District of Columbia made the colonization of free colored men *voluntary emigration*. It fixed the policy of the Government to be forever a voluntary and not a compulsory system. By the adoption of that amendment, the bill to emancipate in the District was saved from a veto, in the opinion of many well-advised persons.

By my course upon the Confiscation bill, and of such men as CLARK, FESSENDEN, and others, all the friends of the Administration and the President were brought to act in harmony, and pass the bill in its present shape. And the very clause in the President's Emancipation Proclamation, of which all now speak so well, follows the section of the Senate bill drawn up by Judge COLLAMER, the ablest lawyer of the Senate, much as that bill was denounced by hundreds who had never read it, much less considered its provisions. If to make colonization (sought to be compulsory) voluntary migration; if to save the Emancipation bill in the District; if to bring the friends of the Administration and the President to act together with almost entire unanimity upon the Confiscation bill; if to stand by the President when oppressed under a load of labor and responsibility which required almost superhuman wisdom to bear, and to aid him and strengthen and encourage him while bearing that load, while the impatient and the timid were running from him or denouncing him—is to be a conservative, then was I and the noble men acting with me conservative in our course.

But what is past is past. I will not reopen a controversy which is now closed. All the friends of the Administration stand together now as a band of brothers, shoulder to shoulder, around the President, and among these I include not only all Republicans, but all truly loyal men who give to him now their hearty and earnest support."

[Communicated.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption.

LETTER NO. XXI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Having in former letters explained the *nature* of tubercles and the reason *why* they localize themselves in the lungs, and pointed out the *carbonaceous impurity* of the blood in Consumption, I come now to the consideration of the most important point of all—the proper *treatment* of this disease.

All methods of medication *hitherto* employed have signally failed to effect more than temporary relief. The Materia Medica writers in the profession frankly acknowledge, in their published works, that medicines, *given by the stomach*, have neither the power of preventing the *formation* of tubercles, nor of effecting their *removal* after they are formed. Such being the case, it is not necessary for me to add anything in condemnation of a *reliance* upon *these means*. If they will neither *prevent* Consumption nor *promote its cure*, they are worthless to the patient, for these are the very objects for which he submits his case to the care of the physician. He cannot reasonably expect that they will prove *more* beneficial in *his* case than they have hitherto proved in others. If he is satisfied with *that*, and there are *really* tubercles in his lungs, 'tis well for him to put his worldly affairs in order and withdraw his mind from *earthly* ties, for with all the advantages he can derive from "*good nursing*," frequent "*change of air*," constant use of "*Cod Liver Oil*," and a judicious employment of "*tonics*," aided by proper attention to *clothing*, *air*, and *exercise*, the bitter experience of those who have been similarly tried and treated proves that there is not remaining to him more than a few short months of life!

When the reader considers that consumptives are compelled, in the face of such experience, to still submit to this treatment, because they do not know of any other, and that in the United States alone more than *one hundred thousand* persons each year die of consumption, some idea can be formed of the importance which flattens to the publicity I am now about to give to a discovery by which we can, in a majority of cases at least, remove from the *lungs* and the *blood* the *material element* which causes the frightful destruction of human life.

Now, what is the *material element* which poisons the blood and engenders tubercles in the lungs? In a former letter I answered this question, when I told you that we always find the blood, in Consumptive cases, highly charged with *carbon*, and stated that tubercles are nothing more than depositions of this impurity in the delicate tissues of the lungs. To cure Consumption, a remedy must be found which will combine with and remove this *materies morbi*, and no medicine known has, or can have, any such power when given by the stomach. A knowledge of these facts justifies me in condemning as guilty of both *deception* and *quackery* those medical men who—in defiance of all experience and of the dying protest of the tens of thousands who each year perish miserably under their ministrations—still adhere to, employ and profess to have confidence in the senseless routine of stomachic medication for the lungs.

It will cheer the hearts of those who are now afflicted with this malady to learn that the most eminent physicians of every civilized country have steadfastly contended for its curability. "Look!" exclaims MAGENDIE, "at pulmonary consumption, for example; there is an affection which you see day after day cutting off individuals of every age, of every sex, and of every rank, yet none has been more carefully studied on the old plan; none has proved a more fruitful source of dogma and disquisition. Eminent observers have described all its phenomena, even to the minutest details. But what is all this but description, but so much natural history. Will it throw any light on the treatment of the affection? Not a particle! But we *hope for enlightenment* in this respect. We must *learn the cause* of the disease, nor need we despair of discovering it. *Perhaps particular matter may yet be detected in the blood, and as a further step the means of destroying or preventing its formation ascertained.*—[Lectures on the Blood, page 13.]

So also Dr. COWAN, the learned translator of Baron LOUIS' great work on Consumption, observes: "We cannot help anticipating that the *cure* and comparative extinction of Consumption are among the benefits the *future* progress of medicine will confer upon mankind." (Page 56.)

And Prof. CARSWELL, of London, the eminent pathologist, remarks: "It may not be too much to hope that by means of a *more intimate knowledge of organic chemistry* we may be able to detect in the mucous secretions, or in the blood, those changes which indicate the existence of the tuberculous diathesis, and thus perhaps be *led to discover a remedy for thed isease* before it has effected its localization, and produced changes in themselves incurable."

Since then, "Organic Chemistry" has led us to discover the presence (in excess) of carbon in the blood, and the true nature of tubercles—that light which these profound observers believed would be obtained from a *more intimate knowledge of organic chemistry*" has been discovered, and by its guiding rays we are now able to see clearly, not only the cause of past failure, but the way to present and future success.

When I am asked by those who come to consult me what course I advise them to follow, my invariable answer is, "*You must* place yourself under *treatment by inhalation*. We must *reach* the *tubercles* in the *lungs* and the *carbon* in the *blood*, and we can never do that through the stomach." Do you ask why we cannot do so through the stomach? Because there is only one remedy known which will neutralize carbon in the blood, and that will only act when it is brought into relation with the blood in the gaseous form, that is to say, *breathed* or *inhaled* into the lungs.

What is that remedy? If you have attentively followed me thus far, you ought now to be able to answer that question. It is *oxygen*, in such admixture with *nitrogen* and *atmospheric air* as shall best adapt it to the indications of the case. It was the want of it which first laid the foundation of your disease, and now it must be administered in excess to bring back the blood to its normal vitality. Reflect for a moment on the *office* of the lungs, and on the *causes* of Consumption, and you will realize the simplicity and truth of what I have just stated. The office of the lungs is to keep the blood pure by removing its carbon. Turn to any work on physiology, and you will learn this fact. We breathe for that purpose, and death would follow if we interrupted it for more than one or two minutes. To be perfect, as nature designed respiration should be, the air we breathe must be pure, and the air tubes through which it passes of full size and free from obstruction. If the air is *impure*, or the tubes *obstructed* by mucus (as is always the case after taking cold,) our blood becomes carboniferous, and tubercles are liable to deposit in the lungs. To restore the blood to its purity and remove those tubercles, we must follow the dictates of nature and increase the supply of that element, the deficiency of which *caused* the disease. If a man is starving, you must give him food; if he is thirsty, you must give him water; if he is oppressed for breath, you must give him oxygen. You cannot give the first a stone, the second a spirit, or the last any other element in nature, without causing death. Nature is inexorable in her demands. What she requires, she must have, and will not be put off with a substitute. In Consumption, the lungs and the blood require more oxygen than they can, in their impure and oppressed condition, derive from the air, and if the physician does not supply it, he withholds that for the want of which the patient is dying. And pray how does he supply it? Is it by pouring iron mixtures, cough syrups, or fish oil into the stomach? Because medical men have not regarded this law, Consumption has defied their prescriptions, and Death has laughed at the impotency of their art.

On this one principle hinges all success in treating Consumption. This is the first link in the chain which connects us with the rock of hope. Disregard it, and the chance of saving the life of the Consumptive invalid vanishes into thin air, and becomes as nothing.

[To be continued.]

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

Note.—Dr. R. HUNTER, in association with his brother, Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted personally or by letter at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

Another Safe
IN THE SYRACUSE FIRE!
BURNING OF THE BASTABLE ARCADE, OCTOBER 6, 1862.
A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM!
SYRACUSE, Oct. 8, 1862.
Messrs. D. S. & S. P. GERE. Agents for Herring & Co.'s Safes:
GENTLEMEN: We had in our office one of Herring's Patent Safes at the destruction of the Bastable Arcade by fire, on the 6th inst. It was in that building, and passed through all the fire, not being removed until the morning after, when it was found among the ruins in the cellar. On being opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in a good state of preservation and without material injury. We are satisfied from the test to which our safe was put, that Herring & Co.'s Safes are preferable to all others for their quality of resistance to the action of fire.
Yours, &c.,
SEDGWICK, ANDREWS & KENNEDY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's New Patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.
HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE COMBINED, *one safe within another!*
Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental; Sideboard and Parlor Safes, being finished in imitation of elegant pieces of furniture.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
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Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous Structure are treated with remarkable success by new Remedies introduced by Dr. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway. Hours 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

Card Pictures, from Life for Albums, in the best style of photography, including the popular vignette, at $2 per dozen, and duplicates $1 50. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats,
At JOHNSON'S, No. 381 Canal-st.
Felt Hats, all colors and styles, at
JOHNSON'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—BROWN.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, JOHN J. BROOKS to PAULINE A., daughter of the late J. Ward Brown.

☞ Newburgh and Hudson papers please copy.

HOYT—SUMNAM.—In Hanover, N. H., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, Gen. A. HOYT, Esq., of Burlington, Vt., to MISS JULIA ST. SUMNAM, of Hanover.

MOSSDORF—MITTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 56 Clermont-av., by Rev. Mr. Holme, Lieut. THOMAS D. MOSSDORF to Miss EMMA L. MITTON, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—RITCH.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Jno. M. Lyons, Mr. EDMUND L. SMITH, of Port Chester, to Miss ADALINE RITCH, of Greenwich.

THOMPSON—TOOKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 16, by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, S. W. THOMPSON, Jr., to MARY F., daughter of J. A. Tooker, Esq.

DIED.

BARBOUR.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 16, WILLIAM C. BARBOUR, aged 23 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 113½ 3d-av., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BALDWIN.—Fell at the battle of Bull Run, on Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862, CHARLES W. BALDWIN, Jr., son of the late Charles W. Baldwin, Esq., of Newark, N. J., and a member of Company G, Fifth Regiment N. Y. Vols., (Duryee's Zouaves.)

DOWLING.—In Paris, on Monday, Oct. 6, DANIEL S. DOWLING, late of New-York, aged 39 years.

FARLIN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 16, CHARLES HENRY, son of A. H. and Catherine Farlin, aged 9 months and 1 day.

His remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

FOSHAY.—At Rye, on Friday, Oct. 17, RACHEL, wife of Thomas Foshay, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church at Mamaroneck, on Sunday next, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GELSTON.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, at his residence, No. 102 1st-st., HUBERT GELSTON, son of James H. and Eleanor Gelston, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HOLT.—Killed at the battle of Bull Run, on Saturday, Aug. 30, HENRY R. HOLT, youngest son of Charles J. Holt, of Yonkers, aged 26 years.

HOFFMAN.—On Friday, Oct. 17, JOSEPH HOFFMAN, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John Hoffman, No. 66 East 40th-st., on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HUDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, suddenly, Commodore WILLIAM L. HUDSON, U. S. Navy.

The friends of the deceased, and those of his sons-in-law, John T. Moore, James H. Clark and John S. Isaacs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 54 Montague-place, Brooklyn. The remains will be conveyed to St. Ann's Church, thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 17, suddenly, SUSAN H., wife of Augustus H. Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, C. C. Roumage, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 420 Pacific-st., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MCCOY.—At Sing Sing, on Friday morning, Oct. 17, SAMUEL MCCORD, aged 46 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

MUNSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 16, Mrs. ANN MUNSON, aged 67 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her sons, James, Erastus H. and Henry Munson, and of her sons-in-law, William A. Crolius, Clinton Crolius and Robert Bell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of William A. Crolius, No. 76 1st-place, Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

STUCKFIELD.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 17, THOMAS STUCKFIELD, Jr., in the 20th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Chapel of the Incarnation, 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 1½ o'clock P. M. this day, (Saturday,) the 18th inst., without further invitation.

STAMLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at his residence, No. 5 Rivington-st., CHRISTIAN STAMLER, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

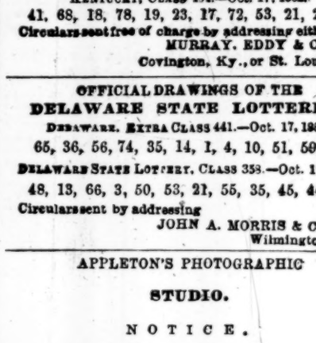
SHADBOLT.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 16, of apoplexy, ALFRED W. SHADBOLT, in the 61st year of his age.

The members of the family are invited to attend the funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 4 3.—Oct. 17, 1862.
17, 63, 43, 68, 29, 27, 38, 24, 75, 53, 60, 49.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 494.—Oct. 17, 1862.
41, 68, 18, 78, 19, 23, 27, 72, 53, 21, 26, 28.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 441.—Oct. 17, 1862.
65, 36, 56, 74, 35, 14, 1, 4, 10, 51, 59, 43.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 358.—Oct. 17, 1862.
48, 13, 66, 3, 50, 53, 21, 55, 35, 45, 44, 17.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

APPLETON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC
STUDIO.
NOTICE.
D. APPLETON & CO., 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
HAVE REDUCED
THE PRICE OF
CARTE DE VISITE PICTURES,
IN ALL THE STYLES,
INCLUDING
THE VIGNETTE,
TO
TWO DOLLARS
PER DOZEN.



A PULMONIC
FOR
CONSUMPTION
AND INFLAMMATION OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.

A leguminous preparation, discovered by Dr. MATTUECCI, Professor of Medicine in the University of Pisa. This medicine, as its name implies, is an *assistant to climate*, protecting the system from the deleterious influences of atmospheric changes, altering the diseased elements in the air, and assisting nature in throwing off the morbid secretions of the Lungs.

The system should be kept under its influence during the inclement months, and for a short time before the leaves fall in Autumn, thereby guarding against the dangers of Colds and Inflammations.

The following distinguished testimonials will favorably introduce the remedy to the American public.

Baron Humboldt, in a letter to Dr. M., says: "The expedition relied entirely upon the *Climatic Adjuvant* for protection against attacks of disease of the Lungs and Throat, during our explorations in the inhospitable climate of Northern Russia and Siberia."

Dr. W. S. Pettigrew, F. R. S. E., of St. Thomas' Hospital, says: "I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Climatic Adjuvant, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and other diseases of the lungs, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. McIllman, Galloway, Scotland, said: "I consider Climatic Adjuvant the most valuable medicine known in the treatment of disease of the lungs."

Dr. Robert J. Ribout, Surgeon, Egham, says: "As a remedy for tuberculous disease of the lungs, Climatic Adjuvant is certainly effective. Its effects in other diseases of the chest are truly remarkable."

Dr. BOSN, Presburgh, Austria, says: "Climatic Adjuvant, discovered by Prof. Mattuecci, of Pisa, must become a standard remedy in private practice, as well as a family remedy. For Consumption and other pulmonic diseases, no medicine to my knowledge combines within itself so many bona fide merits, and is incomparably valuable to families and invalids."

MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer *Saxonia*, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per steamer *City of Washington*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 18th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz.:—Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN,
Postmaster.

FINE GOLD
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New styles. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., New-York.

VAN DEUSEN'S KOMESTERON
Restores Grey Hair to its original color, and promotes its growth. For sale at Nos. 266 and 773 Broadway, and 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTITUTION, NO. 334 SIXTH-AV., FOR the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, under the direction of the New-York Ladies' Educational Union, organized in December, 1861, incorporated in March, 1862, and their institution opened in May following.

The object of this Institution is to furnish food, clothing and needed care, combined with ordinary school instruction and training in the arts of daily life, to the homeless or destitute children of our deceased or disabled soldiers.

The managers of this Institution, wishing to afford the public the most reliable means of information as to its character and efficiency, have selected from different religious denominations gentlemen well known to this community, to act as their Board of Counselors, requesting them to inspect carefully every department of their work. The following is from the "Minutes" of their first meeting:

On Tuesday, Oct. 14, a Board of Counselors was organized to aid the Officers and Managers of the Institution in their work. This Board will appoint Committees to look into the operations of the Institution each month. Quarterly, a meeting will be held to hear the report of the Committee, and full reports of operations from the Officers and Managers for the quarter, and furnish to the public some account of the result of their investigations. The charitable public will, by this oversight of the Institution, be assured of the propriety, economy, and efficiency of its operations.

The Board of Counselors is composed as follows:
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., President.
Rev. PETER STRYKER, Secretary.
Rev. Duncan Dunbar, D.D., Rev. Frederick G. Clark,
Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Stephen Cutter,
Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley, William Fullerton, Esq.,
Rev. S. J. Prime, D. D., Henry E. Knox, Esq.,
Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.
Rev. Joseph T. Duryea,

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—Medical Department of Columbia College, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. The introductory lecture to the regular Winter Session of the above Institution will be delivered by Prof. JOSEPH M. SMITH, on *Hygiene*, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock. The Profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.
SAMUEL ST. JOHN, M. D.,
Secretary of the Faculty.

FINE GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES, in hunting cases, from $100 to $200 each; some as low as $75 each, warranted correct time keepers. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Extracts from a Letter on the Battlefield.

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with visible design, and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps—the overlooking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and left divisions—the closing up of the centre and final success—excites horrifying admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The *heart* history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips palsy, and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life-blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness—while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.

But ye mothers who here seek a son—or wives a husband—or sisters a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even here the hand of mercy is watchful, and better care is bestowed upon your loved ones than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital, where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned the history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers is a National blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known the effect of burnt gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which, added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and although the wounded were most numerous here—this division having opened the fight at 5 in the morning—the men were mostly composed and there was very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in a most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots, Herbs, &c.; all preserved in St. Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient, not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers, stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

Mr. ———, Agent of, etc.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to a communication offering us "fifty thousand dollars for the recipe and right to make Plantation Bitters, for your hospital purposes, during the war," we beg to say, your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply, and that otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but, Sir, our duty to our Government, and our idea of consistency, would not allow us to entertain it, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers.

Very respectfully,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

These gentlemen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for over two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners, strength, composure and cheerfulness have been derived from these sources. Dr. Woods in the Washington Hospitals informed me that one patient was fast sinking and crazy, and had not slept an hour for two weeks, until the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, when one day's atrial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equaled JEFFERSON DAVIS in energy, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals. The weak soldiers cling to it like a brother. As a lay member, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever tried. Success to the Plantation Bitters.

But I have digressed. In my next I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 707 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 331 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present Stock below cost to make room for new designs.

ROGERS & RAYMOND, TO
HEADS OF FAMILIES,
You are specially invited to our exposition of BOYS' CLOTHING for the Fall and Winter. In variety it has no equal. Our foreign and domestic styles, including th elegant
"METROPOLITAN JACKET,"
cannot be surpassed; nor can our prices be matched in cheapness, in this market.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton st., and 214 Broadway.

NICODEMUS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.
It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.
Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.

DR. GUTMANN'S
ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS,
373 FOURTH-ST.. 373
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND BOWERY.
These Baths, fitted up in the most elegant and improved style, are a certain remedy for
CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN,
CHRONIC CATARRHS, (Cold.)
RHEUMATISM AND GOUT,
PARALYSIS AND NEURALGIA,
MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS,
DYSPEPSIA, &c., &c.
The establishment is open daily from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. For ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M. On Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. Terms moderate.

UNION! UNION!! UNION!!!
THE LIFE-GUARDS OF THE UNION, pledged to support the Union, are requested to meet at Lamartine Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., on SATURDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS next, at 7½ P. M.
GEO. W. COMSTOCK, President.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.....Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye.....Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytherla.....Cures Tan and Freckles.
Surpassing all others.....Try! Be convinced. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

LES MISERABLES.—VALJEAN.

The FIFTH PART and last of VICTOR HUGO'S immortal Romance novel "Les Miserables." The whole of this magnificent series is now ready—all parts uniform in appearance and price.

THE SERIES COMPRISES:
PART I.—FANTINE. PART II.—COSETTE.
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Paper cover, price 50 cents, and cloth bound, (on superior paper,) $1.

☞ It would be useless to urge any one to purchase this superb work. Its reputation has become so fixed, and its splendid character so perfectly admitted everywhere, that the simple announcement of its completion will produce thousands and thousands of readers.

☞ Copies of any of these books will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

NEW WORK BY HON. GEO. P. MARSH.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York,
THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
And of the Early Literature it embodies, by Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, Author of "Lectures on the English Language." 1 vol., octavo. $3.
"Though forming a companion volume to Mr. Marsh's Lectures on the English Language, it is essentially a distinct work—dealing with English Literature in its earliest and maturing stages, as the former work did with the language. All the great writers who contributed to form and polish their mother tongue—as Chaucer, Wycklife, etc., etc., to the age of Elizabeth—are characterized and illustrated by extracts, and their reciprocal influence on the age and the progress of civilization pointed out." The work fills a gap in all libraries, as being the first philosophical History of English Literature ever written.

Now Ready—A New Edition of
LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
By Hon. Geo. P. MARSH. 1 vol., octavo. $3.
Also just ready—Second American Edition of
MULLER ON LANGUAGE.
LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE. By MAX MULLER, M. A. From the Second Revised London Edition. 1 vol., large 12mo., printed at the *Riverside Press*, on laid tinted paper. $1 50.
STANLEY'S EASTERN CHURCH
LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE EASTERN CHURCH, with an Introduction on the Study of Ecclesiastical History. By A. P. STANLEY, D. D., Author of "Life of Dr. Arnold," "Sinai and Palestine," &c. From the Second Revised London Edition. Elegantly printed, at the *Riverside Press*, on laid tinted paper, in one volume, octavo, with Map of the Eastern Churches, cloth, gilt. Price, $2 50.
DEAN TRENCH'S NEW WORK.—A Commentary on the Epistles to the Seven

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Oct. 17, 1862—9 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 16 bbls. Ashes, 18,647 bbls. Flour, 151 bbls. and 183 bags Corn Meal, 130,289 bushels Wheat, 464,709 bushels Corn, 603 bushels Barley, 43,608 bushels Oats, 3,705 pkgs. Provisions, and 256 bbls. Whisky, &c.

ASHES—Continue in demand, at $7 37½ for Pots, and $7 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BAGS—Sales, 100 bales Gunny Bags, at 17c. each.

CANDLES—Have been less active, but quoted steady.

COFFEE—Refined Iagot has been in brisk demand, and has advanced to 31½c.@32½c. ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in fair request, at rising prices. Caustic Soda, &c.@6¼c.; Bi. Carb. Soda, at 5c.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed. Middling, 60c. @61c. ₱ lb. Sales by auction, 347 bales Middling, at 60c.@60c. ₱ lb.

DYE-WOODS—The light stock and the firmness of holders check operations. No important movements have been reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, and prices have been unsettled, closing heavily. The reported sales since our last add up 17,000 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $6 30@$6 60; poor to choice extra State, at $6 70@$7; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 25@$6 55; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 75@$8 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 30 @$6 60
Common Extra State	6 70 @ 7 00
Extra State	6 25 @ 6 55
Superfine Western	6 75 @ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40 @ 7 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 60 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 10 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00 @ 9 25

Fancy to Choice Extra Missouri

Southern Flour is in less demand, but is firm; sales, 1,900 bbls., at $6 85@$7 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 30@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family breads, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet; sales to-day, 400 bbls. extra, at $6 80@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at $3 30@$4 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 55 for Jersey, $4 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in pretty active demand at buoyant prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed to-day, and prices have declined materially, the market closing irregularly. The reported sales since our last comprise 180,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 45@$1 54; Amber Western, at $1 41@$1 44; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 34; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 31; Chicago Spring at $1 17@$1 25; Amber State at $1 42 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand but at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 110,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 67c.@68c., for shipping Mixed Western; 61c.@66c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 56c.@61c. for unsound; 69c.@72c. for Yellow Western, and 70c.@75c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request at 70c.@84c., according to quality, ₱ bushel; sales 2,650 bushels. Oats are in pretty fair demand, including Canada, at 56c.@58c.; Western, at 56c.@59c.; and State, at 56c.@59c. ₱ bushel. Barley is salable and buoyant; sales 6,100 bushels State and Canada at $1 21@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 35@$1 40 ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan 1 to Oct. 13:

	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	1,126,098	1,284,939
Wheat, bush.	13,297,350	10,216,967
Corn, bush.	25,823,077	33,724,642
Oats, bush.	1,170,775	2,870,996
Rye, bush.	330,283	806,194
Barley, bush.	406,028	583,314

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago Jan. 1 to Oct. 13.

	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	1,136,637	1,227,048
Wheat, bush.	11,914,915	10,196,483
Corn, bush.	20,268,067	23,983,206
Oats, bush.	1,573,288	2,436,614
Rye, bush.	323,084	665,093
Barley, bush.	144,544	167,564

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	Oct. 13, 1862.	Oct. 6, 1862.	Oct. 14, 1861.
Flour, bbls.	8,710	14,618	8,729
Wheat, bush.	624,615	545,568	955,849
Corn, bush.	2,106,544	1,910,122	1,652,337

HAY—North-River has been in moderate request, to-day, at 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are active and buoyant, including new at 21c.@25c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales have been made of 610 tons Scotch Pig at $29@$30 ₱ ton.

LEAD—Pig has been in fair request, and has advanced to $7 75@$7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers, at rising prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 45c.@50c.; 30 hhds. Barbadoes, at 43c.; 52 hhds. Cuba Muscavado, part at 43c.; 181 bbls. New-Orleans, at 43½c.@47c.; also, by auction, 300 bbls. and 260 half-bbls. do. do., at 38½c.@46c. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand, including common and strained, at $13 50@$14 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Nothing new in other kinds.

OILS—The demand, to-day, has been mainly for Petroleum at 40c.@43c. for Refined, and 22½c.@25c. for Crude, now held higher; also for Linseed at $1@$1 01 ₱ gallon. Crude Whale is held at 80c.@83c., and Crude Sperm at 60c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, and has declined to $13 75@$13 87½ for Mess, and $12 25@$12 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Sales, 4,800 bbls. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 7¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4½c. for Shoulders. ₱ lb. Bacon is in good request, chiefly for future delivery, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues active and buoyant; sales 1,700 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand and firm; sales 370 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is active and firm, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in lively demand, at 8¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been held firmly, but have been rather quiet.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 600 mats Cassia, and 50 sles Cloves on private terms; also, 750 bags Pepper, part at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Has been in demand, and has advanced to 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been active and buoyant. Sales 4,100 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@12¾c.; Cuba at 9¼c.@10c., and Porto Rico at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are steadily advancing. Messrs. STUART now quote: "Best quality Loaf, 14c.; best quality Crushed, 13¾c.; Granulated, 13¾c.; Ground, 13¾c.; White, A, 13¼c.; Yellow, C, 12¾c., cash, ₱ lb."

TALLOW—Sales 180,000 lbs., at 12c.@12¼c., and Butchers' Association at 12½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Blacks are selling freely at rising prices. Greens are rather more sought after, at full rates.

TIN—Has been in active request, including Banca, at 39½c.@40c., and Straits, at 37¾c.@38c. ₱ lb.; also 3-X J. C. Plates, at $12 75@$12 87½ ₱ box.

WHISKY—Sales, 756 bbls., at 35¾c.@36c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather dull, to-day, as shippers have been reluctant to risk their property in American vessels. Rates have been unsettled: For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12¾d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ₱ bush; Cotton and Hops, ¼d. ₱ lb.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s., and by a British vessel at 60s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Oil, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton.

PERSONAL.

HENRY VERNON, FROM BURNAGE.—A letter lays for you at the Post-office, New-York, addressed in your own name—W. H. M——s. Whether you get it or not, write at once.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the fashionable generally. JESSUP, KEYS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Good and cheap. HOWE & FERRY,
Late S. Raynor, No. 76 Bowery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF black horses, closely matched, sixteen hands high, and perfectly broken to single and double harness. They are the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe, and will be warranted in every respect. Can be seen at McDonald's Stables, 23d-st., near 4th-av., before 3 o'clock P. M.; or address Box No. 127 Everett House.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, RESPECTABLE grocers in all parts of the City to act as agents for Kent's East India Coffee, recommended by the faculty and clergy. Apply at 268 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL IRON SAFE FOR SALE, cheap, of the Valentine & Butler make. (Almost new.) Apply to J. T. ROBIN, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 12.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. C. D. MURRAY will preach a sermon to young men, at the Market-st. Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Duties of Young Men in their Relation to the Age.* A general invitation is extended. Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER will preach the next sermon in the series on the following Sunday evening, at the Calvary Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. GILLETT's,) 23d-st. A devotional and social prayer meeting is held every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for one hour; and a noonday prayer is held daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at the rooms of the Association, Bible House. Entrance on 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

A SABBATH SCHOOL ARMY MEETING will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Washington-square—Rev. Dr. HUTTON, Pastor—on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Mr. DURYEA, one of the Pastors of the Collegiate Church; Rev. Mr. BURKHARDT, Chaplain in the army; and Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, lately from the hospitals near the seat of war. A collection will be taken to aid in giving religious reading to our army and navy. All Sabbath School scholars, teachers, parents and friends are cordially invited to attend.

"The children are gathering from near and from far;
The trumpet is sounding the call to the war."

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE held on SABBATH NEXT, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Pierpoint-st., Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. ELLIS, Pastor, at 7½ P. M., in aid of the work of the Board of Publication, in supplying religious reading to the army and navy. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, lately from the hospitals in and around Washington; Rev. Mr. BURKHARDT, Chaplain in the army; Rev. Mr. STEWART, Chaplain in the navy, and Rev. Dr. PORTER, Editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*. A collection will be taken. All are cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be one of deep interest. Come early.

THE SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF the life and character of the late Rev. J. C. BIGHAM, D. D., Senior Secretary of the American Bible Society, the delivery of which was postponed from the 5th inst. on account of the illness of the Pastor, will be preached in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on SABBATH EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. N. HESTON, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: Fourth sermon on *The Beatitudes*. At 7½ P. M., subject: *The Morning Dawneth*. Those wishing seats must come early. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M. Lecture every Tuesday night, by the pastor.

THE NINETY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the John-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Oct. 26, the services as follows: a Love-Feast at 8 o'clock A. M.; a Sermon, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN; at 2 P. M., a Reunion of former Pastors and old members: Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD will preside; at 6 P. M., a general Prayer-Meeting, led by LEWIS B. LODER, Esq.; at 7½ P. M., a sermon by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services, short addresses, and children's music every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. "The rich and the poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all." Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Route, through Broadway to Worth-st.; thence to Five Points.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. At 7½ P. M., *Perfect Through Suffering*, by CHARLES C. GOSS. Sunday-School at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men and families welcome. Seats free. Prof. JOHNSTONE will lead the singing in the evening.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, THE PROPHET and Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in fulfillment of his mission as the special herald of Christ. Seats free, and friends of Christ earnestly invited to hear.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Continental Hall, Williamsburgh, two doors from South 9th-st., in 4th, at 7½ in the EVENING. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning—in the evening, Right Rev. J. C. TALBOT, Bishop of Nebraska.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—CLINTON-ST., corner of 1st-place, Brooklyn, (Rev. H. S. Carpenter's.)—Services at 10½ o'clock in the Morning and at 7½ o'clock in the Evening. In the MORNING Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of New-York, will preach. In the EVENING, Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN the Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Youth's Home Missionary meeting at 2½ P. M.; exercises of an interesting character. The public are invited to attend.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Portland-av., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, will preach, on SUNDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M., will deliver the third discourse of the series on *The Authenticity and Inspiration of the Scriptures*.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M., addressed to those who are looking for, or believe in, the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. All such are specially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. In the evening, Rev. Dr. THRALL, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco, will preach. Seats free.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 9th and 10th avs. Sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. S. F. FARMER. Subject in the afternoon—*The Accompaniments of the General Judgment.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

"A BLESSING FOR THE MERCIFUL."—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach the fifth sermon in the course upon the *Sermon on the Mount*, SABBATH MORNING, in the Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. Subject for the Evening—*The Immovable Kingdom.*

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS—FORTY-first-st., near 6th-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by a minister from Canada, and 7½ P. M., lecture on *Future Punishment*, by Prof. MATTISON. Is there a Local Hell—a Lake of Fire? Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. ELLIS. Afternoon, at 3, and evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting in the 4th-st. M. E. Church, near 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th inst. Mr. RALPH WELLS will take the chair at 7½ o'clock.

ARMY SERVICE.—MR. ELISHE CHARLIER will be ordained as an Army Chaplain at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. BUDINGTON, HASTINGS, THOMPSON and others will take part in the service.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching in this Church, by Rev. Dr. PARKER, on SUNDAY next, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Families in the vicinity and the public cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. ALEXANDER CAPRON, Rector of St. John's Church, Quincy, Ill., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE ANNIVERsary of St. Luke's Hospital will be celebrated on SUNDAY, P. M., at 3½ o'clock, in the chapel of the same. The friends of the institution are invited to attend, and aid it with a collection.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. The public invited to attend.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL RESUME his public ministrations in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. D. X. JUNKIN, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, (entrance on Greene-st.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public invited.

REV. DR. POTTS WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

REV. CHAS. R. VON ROMONDT WILL preach in the Church in 50th-st., west of Broadway, on LORD'S DAY. Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HAVING RETURNED FROM SAVANNAH, Ohio, I intend (D. V.) occupying my pulpit TO-MORROW as usual at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
W. FERRIS.

REV. DR. TYNG WILL PREACH AT THE Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 19. Service commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 21ST-ST.—Right Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 19. Services at 10½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. Rev. ASHER MOORE preaches TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*The Transfiguration of Christ upon the Mount.*

NEW MUSIC FOR THE MILLION IN Chess form, arranged as Quartettes and Chorusses for Musical Societies, Choirs, Sunday Schools, Public Schools, Seminaries, &c.: "Shall we know each other there." "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "Be in Time," "There is a beautiful World," "Where Liberty dwells, is my Country," "Freedom, Truth and Right," "We are coming, Father Abraham, Six Hundred Thousand More." (National Songs.) "There is a Land of Love," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Heavenly Home," "Come sing to me of Heaven," "Land in Sight," Whittier's song of "The Plantation Negro," and "We will love our Sunday School." Price, 3c.; 25c. per dozen; $2 per 100; postage, 1c. In sheet form, with piano accompaniment, 25c. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all the principal News Agents in the United States and Canada.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH on *The Soldier's Hope of Salvation*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE will lecture on SUNDAY, the 19th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the hall on the southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Entrance on Broadway. A fee of 10 cents will be taken at the door to defray expenses.

"LIBERTY—ITS PERILS IN TIME OF REVOLution and its safeguards." By request, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will repeat his sermon on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—BISHOP BEDELL, of Ohio, is expected to preach in this Church (in State-st., near Bond) on SUNDAY MORNING.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

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BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. Send for circulars.

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BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BOARD ON Murray Hill, between 34th and 42d sts., Madison and 6th avs., for gentleman, wife, and child (8 years old); second story; will pay $30 per week for good rooms and board; private family preferred; rooms wanted until June 10 to 25. Address G. K., Box No. 412 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, infant and nurse, desire board, where a liberal table, commodious rooms, cleanliness and refinement may be found. A first-class private family, or a first-class boarding-house, may address, for two days, G. W., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, from November until May, for a gentleman, wife, three children—aged 2, 5 and 9 years, (girls)—and nurse; good, plain fare and comfortable apartments required; location between 4th and 23d sts. and 3d and 7th avs.; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, W. J. B., Box No. 2,625 Post-office, New-York.

NOTICE—BOARD WANTED.—TWO YOUNG gentlemen, of quiet habits, desire board in a strictly private family. Location between 8th and 20th sts., near Broadway, west side. New-England family preferred. Address, stating terms—no others noticed—which must be very moderate, H. A. W., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 11TH-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent two rooms, with or with out breakfast; house and location are first-class. References exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let, with board, a large front room, with bedroom, dressing-room and closet adjoining, or two bedrooms if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

WANTED—GENTEEL BOARD, EITHER IN NEW-York or the neighborhood, for a gentleman, his wife, three children and servant, from the 16th Nov. Terms must be moderate, and stated in answer. Address X. Y. X., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A SMALL GENTEEL family would like rooms for the winter, furnished or unfurnished, between 4th and 6th-avs., and 14th and 40th-sts. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address T. M. B., box No. 118 *Times* office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURnished ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

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LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The introductory lecture to the ensuing Winter course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. G. S. BEDFORD, in the College building, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av. The profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE on *Human Mechanism, Physiology and Hygiene*, by Dr. GRISCOM, will be delivered on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 A. M., at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. Gentlemen will be admitted on the same terms as ladies.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking in all its branches; has no objections to go a short distance in the country in a gentleman's family; Newport preferred; can be highly recommended by the very best of families. Apply at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in candy-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Can produce the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and to do the plain washing and ironing; has lived in the best families in Scotland and America; understands meats, poultry, pastry, game, and soups; no objection to the country. Wages, $10. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A competent and trustworthy woman wants a situation in City or country in the above capacities; is situation desirable; convenient to all the leading city cars; five minutes from City Hall. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or to mind children and sew; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City references. Apply at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A smart, obliging girl, who is neat in her habits, and competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in either of the above capacities; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young [illegible] chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress. The best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE young lady wishes to go out by the day, week or month as dressmaker; can cut and fit; has Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can be highly recommended from her last situation, where she has lived two years and seven months. Call at No. 486 2d-av., second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as laundress in a private family. She is capable of doing the finest washing, French fluting, crimping, &c. Best City references. Apply for two days at No. 345 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman; she understands cooking in all its branches, including pastry and desserts of all kinds, and understands confectionery pretty well. Call at No. 121 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 5 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family; good reference can be given, both from City and country; would like to go a short distance in the country; a respectable place preferred to high wages. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 18th and 16th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A smart, obliging girl, who is neat in her habits, and competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in either of the above capacities; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Dr. MACRICEAU, No. 1,224 New-York City. Also by J. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

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DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies, for regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS—Three different descriptions, price $3 each, $9 per dozen; mailed free. For circulars, call on or address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD CO. CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of this Company for the past six months, payable on or after the 20th inst., at the Bank of America, to those who have had their stock transferred to that agency. Those who have not will receive a remittance from here on receipt of their order to forward the same.

The Company will pay the Government Tax. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.

J. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE DIVIDEND WARRANTS FOR the Preferred Stock due Dec. 31, next, will be paid on presentation at this office, less six per cent. interest, for the unexpired time.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.

By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

OCT. 15, 1862.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned,

[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]

CHARLES SCHEFFER, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 3d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,

SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.

SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,

Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
} Trustees and Attor'ys.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.

AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,	EBENEZER H. PRAY,
WILLIAM SMITH,	CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
CHARLES B. WHITE,	JOHN KERR,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,	JOHN H. CONTOIT,
DAVID L. YOUNG,	JESSE A. MARSHALL,
EBEN'R. BEADLESTON,	JOHN A. MERRITT,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,	ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of this Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE OF GWYNNE & DAY, No. 21 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1862.

MR. E. STEPHENS, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange, having been this day admitted a partner in our stock commission business, we are now prepared to execute promptly all orders for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Gold, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers.

Advances made on approved securities.

GWYNNE & DAY.

No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds are notified to deliver the *Overdue* Coupons to the Agents of the Trustees, at the Broadway Bank, to be settled under the decree in the United States Court.

F. A. PALMER, } Agents of the
P. DOW, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 20th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

THE AMOUNT RETAINED FOR GOVERNMENT TAX from the dividend declared Sept. 1, 1-62, will be paid to the Stockholders on demand, at this office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS ON BALTIMORE.—OUR correspondent at Baltimore can be consulted at our office, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., during this week, with reference to over-due claims on Baltimore and in Maryland not sent forward for collection.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—THIRTY SHARES of Gallatin Fire Insurance Stock. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST. CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,

and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.

RICHARD H. BELL, Sec'y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carli-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix, jy26-1aw 6m$*

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—WANTED—A lot inclosed with railing. Address B, Box 200 *Times* Office, stating No. and where located, with lowest cash price.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Saturday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....Nov. 10. | TUESDAY.....Dec. 9.

Passage money to Nassau.....$50.
Passage money to Havana.....70.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGT'N, Saturday.....Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday.....Oct. 25.
KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Nov. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EDWARDS, MOREY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 25. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80: Steerage, found in good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York, SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. IVON SANSER Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., FOR BREMEN, *vid* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. REES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets; on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No 12, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.

TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN H. BRADY,
} Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. 15 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., until Saturday, the 18th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for driving piles and capping the same for coal sheds, and also for building a pier.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for piling and capping."

By order of the Board. C. H. SAND, President.

O. ZOLLICOFFER, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.

MR. WALLACK

Wishes distinctly to state to his patrons and the public at large that he has not the slightest intention of withdrawing

"THE OLD COMEDIES,"

Of which numbers remain to be given

NEVER YET ACTED IN THIS THEATRE.

NEW PLAYS

Will, nevertheless, be occasionally produced with the utmost care and liberal expenditure, to alternate with the old ones, giving the habitués of this establishment

A NEVER ENDING VARIETY.

TO-NIGHT. (Saturday,)

At 8 o'clock, last time for the present, the popular comedy, rewritten and adapted expressly

For MR. WALLACK'S THEATRE by BOURCICAULT, Author of "London Assurance," "Irish Heiress," &c.

LOVE AND MONEY,

With a very complete cast.

Lord Fipley (originally acted by him).....Mr. Lester Wallack
The Mac Dunun of Dunun.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Claude Plantagenet.....Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes.....Mr. Norton
Craven Acton.....Mr. Reynolds
Withers.....Mr. Young.
Helen Plantagenet.....Mrs. Hoey
Rose Lawless.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Fox French.....Mrs. Vernon
Baroness.....Mrs. Reeves
Sally Singleheart.....Mrs. John Sefton

Monday—(First time,)
THE NEW COMEDY
BOSOM FRIENDS.
Tuesday—BOSOM FRIENDS.
Wednesday—(by desire)—WILD OATS.

Due notice will be given of the representation of CENTRAL PARK

A Bachelor of Arts, Henriette, Wild Oats, The Heir at Law, The Belle's Stratagem, The Jealous Wife, Speed the Plow, The Way to Get Married, Lady of Lyons, The Road to Ruin, and the School for Scandal.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 485 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.

Director.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.

SATURDAY, Oct. 18,
GRAND MATINEE.
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT,

Comic Opera in three acts, by Donizetti,

Marie, Mad. Rotter; Tonio, Her Lotti; Sulpiz, Herr Weinlich; Marchesa, Mad. Spengler; Hortensio, Herr Graff.

Doors open at 1, to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. No reserved seats.

SUNDAY, Oct. 19,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 18, 4 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Reports of a Recent Battle Discredited.

Bragg and Kirby Smith Rapidly Retreating.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 17.

The *Journal* discredits all the reports of a recent fight at Big Hill.

One hundred National cavalry entered and occupied Lexington to-day.

BRAGG, on Tuesday, with 40,000 men, was at Camp Orchard, intending to camp a few miles below. He is rapidly retreating toward Mounr Vernon.

KIRBY SMITH was going out of Kentucky on the road to Manchester, Clay County, thence by the road whereon BRAGG is retreating toward Cumberland Gap.

It is reported that the mountaineers are felling trees and otherwise filling up the roads, over which the rebels must pass in order to leave the State.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Scofield Moving Toward the Arkansas Line.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 17.

Advices received at headquarters state that Gen. SCHOFIELD, with the advance guard of his army, has left Cassville, moving southward towards the Arkansas line. Scouts sent forward had penetrated as far as Cross Hollows, but had been driven back by the enemy.

From East Arkansas intelligence is received that the rebel force, about 7,000, has been concentrated under McBRIDE, at Pocahontas. Gen. CARR, in command at Helena, reports HOLMES and HINDMAN, with a considerable force, on the west side of the river, threatening to attack him, their object being to do so before he could be reinforced. Gen. CARR, however, has sufficient force to make his position safe.

Reports from Monroe County give news of many bushwhackers surrendering and asking for mercy They are immediately placed in confinement.

HAVANA AND MEXICO.

A Confederate Steamer Chased on Shore and Burnt.

Proclamation of Gen. Forey to the Mexicans.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 10.

Reports from Mexico, brought by the British steamer *Trent*, are to the 1st from Vera Cruz.

On the 8th, about midday, the Confederate steamer *Hancha* was chased on shore, about six miles to the westward of the Moro, by one of the United States war steamers. The crew set fire to the cargo of cotton, which was entirely consumed.

The Spaniards appear to be very much excited, vowing vengeance for such an insult to Spanish soil. They forget that when the English men-of-war sent their boats into Sagua la Grande for days in succession, and searched all the American vessels there in the harbor, insulting the captains and crews, and this only three years since. That, then, was very aggressive to the sacred soil of Spain.

Business of all kinds is very dull. Sickness is abating, and there are no new cases of fever. The weather has been quite cool for some days past.

The Duchy of Torres, the lady of our Captain-General, has given birth to a son, which causes joy in the Palace.

Mr. DUBAND ST. ARNAUD, captain of the line-of-battle ship, took possession of the Government of the City of Vera Cruz and its fortifications in the place of Mr. ROSS, whose promotion we announced some time ago.

On the 21st of September the line-of-battle ship *Jureune* and the steam transports *Chaptal* and *Youne*, arrived in Sacrificios, the first having on board Gen. FOREY and troops, and the two others, troops and some horses and material. The *Chaptal* and the *Youne* entered the following day the port of Vera Cruz to land the forces which they had on board. Gen. FOREY landed on the 25th, but he had been preceded by the remarkable proclamation, which we herewith reproduce:

MEXICANS: When the Emperor NAPOLEON entrusted me with the command of the new army, which will very soon join me, he ordered me to make his true intentions known to you. When, some months ago, Spain, England and France, having the same objects to obtain, saw themselves led to join together for the same motive, the Government of the Emperor sent to Mexico only a small number of soldiers, leaving to the most aggravated nation the principal direction to exact the reparation of common grievances. But, by a fatality, which it was difficult to foresee, the parts have been changed, and France has remained to defend alone what she thought to be the interest of all.

This new situation does not cause her to shrink back. Convinced of the justice of her reclamations, and fortified by her favorable intentions toward the regeneration of Mexico, she has persevered, and will more than ever persevere, in the object which she has proposed to herself.

It is not against the Mexican people that I come to make war, but against a handful of men without scruples and without conscience, who have trampled upon the rights of men, have governed by the means of the most sanguinary system of terror, and who, to sustain themselves, have not been ashamed of selling to foreigners, piece by piece, the territory of their country.

It has been tried to excite against us the national feeling, pretending to make you believe that we come with the object of saddling upon the country a Government to our liking. Very far from it. As soon as the Mexican people shall be liberated by our arms they will freely elect the Government which they please. *I have the express orders to declare you this.*

The strong-minded men who have come to join us deserve our special protection; but in the name of the Emperor do I call, without distinction of parties, all those who wish for the independence of their country and the integrity of their territory. It is not the policy of France, on account of a personal interest, to meddle with the internal dissensions of foreign nations; but when, for legitimate reasons, she finds herself obliged to interfere, it is always in the interest of the country where she exercises her action. Remember, Mexicans, that wherever her banner floats, as well in America as in Europe, it represents the cause of the people and of civilization.

(Signed) FOREY.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 24.

The General of Division Senator, commanding in chief the expeditionary army in Mexico.

The *Vera Cruzano* of the 23d confirms the news of the death of Gen. ZARAGOZA. It says, with regard to this, the Juarists made a grand display of mourning. The corpse was brought from Puebla, where the demise occurred, to the capital, where it was during two days exposed to the public in the municipal palace.

A letter from Vera Cruz of the 27th has the following:

Gen. FOREY has decreed that he does not recognize Gen. ALMONTE as "Chief Supreme of the Nation," a title which he has not conferred upon himself, but solely as a General of the Republic.

In consequence of this important step, he has ordered, and yesterday, 26th, his order took effect that the following individuals should return to take charge of the offices which they held until within a few days, viz.: SERRANO and MARINO, the first Civil and the second Military Governor, whose functions had been united in the hands of the General of Division, ADRIAN WALL, by a decree of Gen. ALMONTE.

The proclamation of the new French Chief and Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, and the measures which he has taken, show a very marked change in the policy which was initiated in Orizaba.

Gen. FOREY has in his hands all the military and civil powers, the Emperor having nominated him, by decree of the 6th of July last, his Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico, so that nobody but himself is entrusted with the solution of governmental questions.

M. DE SALIGNY, in conforming with the orders of the Emperor, will continue to reside in Mexico, with the position of ordinary Minister, whose powers remain the same as those of an Ambassador Extraordinary.

According to the latest information the health of the troops in Vera Cruz, and the crews of the different ships in the harbor, had much improved, the cases of yellow fever rapidly decreasing. On the 17th, the commander of the French corvette *Foyale* died in Sacrificios, and the vessel sailed for France on the 18th.

The *Imperial* has also sailed, and *La Moselle* and *Eylau* have also left the Gulf. This goes far to show that the rumored ravages of the vomito among the French men-of-war was much exaggerated. It was even reported that a first-class steam-frigate had not men enough on board to weigh anchor and attend to the engines.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA'S MAILS.

A Letter from Garibaldi to the British Nation.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and her mails reached this City last evening. We find very little in them in addition to what was telegraphed from Cape Race.

Garibaldi to the English Nation.

The following translation of an address in Italian to the English nation appears in the London *Morning Post*:

Suffering under repeated blows, both moral and physical, a man can more exquisitely feel both good and ill, hurl a malediction at the authors of evil, and consecrate to his benefactors unlimited gratitude and affection.

And I owe you gratitude, O English nation! and I feel it as much as my soul is capable of feeling it. You were my friend in my good fortune, and you will continue your precious friendship to me in my adversity. May God bless you. My gratitude is all the more intense, O kind nation! that it rises high above all individual feeling, and becomes sublime in the universal sentiment toward nations of which you represent the progress. Yes, you deserve the gratitude of the world, because you offer a safe shelter to the unfortunate from whatever side they may come, and you identify yourself with the misfortunes of others you pity and help. The French or Neapolitan exile finds refuge in your bosom against tyranny. He finds sympathy and aid because he is unfortunate. The Haynaus, the iron executioners of autocrats, will not be supported by the soil of your free country; they will fly from the tyrannicidal anger of your generous sons.

And what should we be in Europe without your dignified behavior! Autocracy can strike her exiled ones in other countries, where only a bastard freedom is enjoyed—where freedom is but a lie. But let one seek for it on the sacred ground of Albion. I, like so many others, seeing the cause of justice oppressed in so many parts of the world, despair of all human progress. But when I turn my thoughts to you, I find tranquillity from your steady and fearless advancement toward that end to which the human race seems to be called by Providence.

Follow your path undisturbed, O unconquered nation! and be not backward in calling sister nations on the road of human progress. Call the French nation to cooperate with you. You are both worthy to walk hand in hand in the front rank of human improvement. But call her! In all your meetings let the words of concord of the two great sisters resound. Call her! Call her in every way with your own voice, and with that of her great exiles—with that of her VICTOR HUGO, the hierophant of sacred brotherhood. Tell her that conquests are to-day an aberration, the emanation of insane minds. And why should we conquer foreign lands when we must all be brothers? Call her, and do not care if she is for the moment under the dominion of the Spirit of Evil. She will answer in due time, if not to-day, to-morrow, and, if not to-morrow, she will later answer to the sound of your generous and regenerating words. Call, and at once, Helvetia's strong sons and clasp them forever to your heart. The warrior sons of the Alps—the Vestals of the sacred fire of freedom in the European Continent—they will be yours! And what allies! Call the great American Republic. She is, after all, your daughter, risen from your bosom; and, however she may go to work, she is struggling to-day for the abolition of Slavery so generously proclaimed by you. Aid her to come out from the terrible struggle in which she is involved by the traffickers in human flesh. Help her, and then make her sit by your side, in the great assembly of nations, the final work of human reason. Call unto you such nations as possess free will, and do not delay a day. The initiative that to-day belongs to you might not be yours to-morrow. May God avert this! Who more bravely took the initiative than France in '89. She, who in that solemn moment gave to the world the Goddess Reason, leveled tyranny to the dust, and consecrated free brotherhood between nations. After almost a century, she is reduced to combat the liberty of nations, to protect tyranny, and to direct her efforts to steady, on the ruins of the Temple of Reason, that hideous, immoral monstrocity, the Papacy. Rise, therefore, O, Britannia! and lose no time. Rise, with uplifted brow, and point out to other nations the road to follow. War would no longer be possible where a World's Congress would judge of the differences arisen between nations. No more standing armies, with which freedom is incompatible! Away with shells and iron plating! Let spakes and reaping machines come forth—let the milliards spent in destructive implements be employed to encourage industry and to diminish the sum of human misery. Begin! O English people! For the love of God begin the great era of the human compact, and benefit present generations with so great a gift.

Beside Switzerland, Belgium, and others that will rise at your call, you will see other nations, urged on by the good sense of their populations, rush to your embrace and unite in one. Let London be at the present time the seat of the Congress, in due course to be chosen by mutual understanding and general consent. I repeat to you, may God bless you, and may He amply repay you for the benefits you have showered upon me. With gratitude and affection, yours, G. GARIBALDI.

VARIGNANO, Sept. 28.

The Position in America.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. SPENCE'S letter to the London *Times*, already alluded to in our dispatch from Cape Race:

One inestimable advantage it is in the power of the North to obtain from the Maryland campaign. It is now in a position to make peace without dishonor. None will dispute the amazing energy with which another great army was sent forth after sore reverses, or the valor with which that army has fought, or the skill with which it must have been handled to foil such Generals as LEE and JACKSON. And the campaign not only does credit to the Northern arms, but offers a lesson so plain that he who runs may read. The creation of overwhelming debt, the 700,000 men, the enormous force of artillery, the gunboats, the blockade—what have they all produced? The ejaculation that a Northern State is "safe." Here are men without uniforms, with shoes in holes, who march from Richmond to the Rapidan, and fight a battle—then on to the suburbs of Washington, and fight two more battles—then back to the West, and across into Maryland, and fight two more battles, inflicting in the last upon the enemy such loss as the fall of 13 Generals may represent,—then, undaunted, ford the river and perform with complete success the most difficult operation of war. Some have got their shoes from the slain and guns from captured garrisons; but, howsoever armed or clothed, this is what these men have done. And it forces this question upon any reasoning mind,—Is it in the power of army or people to subdue a country half a continent in size, defended by a people of whom the men fight thus, and the women are as unconquerable in spirit?

But this golden opportunity will be lost, and for this reason. No peace is possible on any other basis than the independence of the South, and the North cannot be the first to acknowledge that independence. There is no instance on record in modern times where a war of this nature has ended by the older Power taking the lead of others in recognizing the new one. The older Power will follow, as all submit to an accomplished fact, but it will not lead. It will struggle on against reason, experience, impending ruin, with the stubborness of wounded pride. It is for Europe to remove this stumbling-block by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and so long as it delays so long will this iniquitous war continue, and the suffering inflicted upon those whose only crime is helplessness. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, S.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Oct. 16.

Sailed, ship *Wm. H. Prescott*, for Liverpool, carrying 43,000 sacks of wheat.

The markets are unusually quiet. Jobbers are running low in their stocks of goods, but show little disposition to replenish them.

Mining stocks continue to decline as the money market tightens.

The Ophir Silver Mineing stock is quotable at $2,450 per foot.

United States legal tender notes are at 16 per cent. discount. As there are now but few of them in market, and as an influx of them is soon expected, they will undoubtedly still further decline, and correspond to the premium on gold in New-York.

State Senator BAKER was released last night by order of Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT. Senator BAKER agreed to refute the charges of using treasonable language, if he was allowed an opportunity to visit Tullare County.

Delegate from Omaha.

OMAHA, Thursday, Oct. 16.

S. G. DAILY, Republican, is reelected delegate to Congress by an increased majority.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Murders by the Apache Indians, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Friday, Oct. 17.

The Santa Fe Mail, with dates to the 10th, has arrived.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* of the 4th furnished the following:

On the 8th of July last a party of nine men started from the Pine Alto mines, in Arizona, for California. When they arrived within two miles of Apache Pass, thirteen miles from the mines, they were attacked by the Apache Indians, and all murdered.

When the bodies were found by Gen. CARLETON'S command, there were evidences to satisfy them that one of the victims had been burned at the stake. The massacre is supposed to have taken place on the 13th of July, and the remains were found and buried on the 27th of the same month.

Apache Pass is the great thoroughfare to California, and has to be traversed by all persons going by the Southern route, in consequence of the water which is there obtained. Gen. CARLETON has established a post which commands the Spring in the Pass, and garrisoned it with a sufficient force to keep the Indians from the water and make them abandon the locality.

All is quiet along the route from Santa Fé. The new schedule time from Kansas City to Santa Fé is 10 days, leaving Kansas City, Fridays, and reaching Santa Fé on Tuesdays.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Products of South America—Improvements—Mexican Affairs—Wreck of "Uncle Toby" Saved—Location of Capital—Slow Progress of Important Works—Small-Pox—Election of President and Vice-President—Markets—Freights, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

The chief product of South America is animal. The chief export is in bales of wool or cargoes of hides. In killing animals the operators manage to save every hoof, hair, bone, muscle and tendon, besides the hide and flesh. Nothing is lost but the blood. A patent has just been issued for a method of making the blood into guano. This may be of importance in a country where 400,000 cattle are killed annually in one city, as is the case here.

A Scotchman has also just arrived with a project for preserving meat in a fresh state. The beef made by the killing has been chiefly *jerked beef*—a dry, unsavory substance, with all life and sweetness pressed out or dried out. This is sold for the Spanish West Indies, and at mere nominal rates. So important are these considerations that the President has just appointed a Commission to investigate and report on the best means of making the product of cattle most valuable.

The state of affairs in Mexico profoundly affects South America. Our neighboring city, Montevideo, has been more moved than Buenos Ayres. The ladies there have undertaken to present a splendid silk banner, and the gentlemen a gold medal, to the Mexican General who defeated the French land forces at Saragossa. And now a company of valiant youths are about to embark to offer to him their personal services.

The American ship *Uncle Toby*, which was lately wrecked on the English Bank, near Montevideo, was towed into port by the American war steamer *Pulaski*. The miserable old tug-boat *Pulaski* certainly has never been ornamental, and for once she has become useful. The officers who command her are not to be confounded with the tub they navigate. They have always been limited, and the very name of the United States has been burlesqued by the unsightly and inefficient old dug-out called the *Pulaski*. "Freedom" would not "shriek" if *this* "Pulaski" should fall.

In this city the discussion continues as to where the Capital of the nation shall be. A foolish notion has got fixed in all the Congressional heads, that a National Capital must have a Federal District around it. Accordingly, the purpose has been apparently fixed not to have any Federal Capital unless there can be a Federal District around it. A project has passed the National Congress to federalize this whole Province. The project now is to come before the Provincial Legislature, where it is supposed to have less favor. There is great danger of some unhappy issue out of this question, as no Province can consent to be totally disfranchised, with no advantage whatever offered in return.

Enterprises of national importance must all stand aside for these interminable disputes. Projects for supplying the city with water, for constructing railroads, for building wharves, are all left as small matters while the abstractions of the Capital question are the delight of our statesmen. Murders are of fearful frequency, and robberies are of almost daily occurrence, and our police are enjoying the confidence and the patience of the public without preventing crime or detecting criminals. At the present moment there is prevailing that fearful malady of the small-pox, and there are no means taken by any of the authorities to prevent the contagion. The people who use flour pay a duty of $1 50 per barrel, and beside this, a lighterage charge of as much, making the cost of transporting a barrel of flour from New-York to this port about $3.

Yesterday the electors for this Province met and deposited their votes for President and Vice-President of the Republic. As was well known the choice of Gen. BARTHOLOMEW MITRE was unanimous, and Col. MARCUS PAZ, now President of the National Senate, received 15 of 25 votes for Vice-President. Col. PAZ is a native of Cordoba, and is very popular in that province. It will be a strong and popular Government.

Cordoba has, in earlier times, been famous for its University, and there is some evidence of its worth in the splendid library that now is found in this city, which once belonged to that Institution. But of late it is little else than what the European Universities were 400 years ago. Strange to say, our worthy Governor, Gen. MITRE has sent a son there to be educated. It is probably a politic movement, as he may thus acquire the confidence of the interior, or the son may, if a politician, know better how to pull the wires in Cordoba.

The late war has left many accounts to be settled. One is now attracting much attention. Señor BUSCHENTHAL, a banker, shows an account of $3,000,000, Spanish, for goods and munitions furnished for the army and navy. Senators hold that $32,000 Spanish will cover the value of all the goods. Buenos Ayres must be the chief paymaster of all national debts, and this debt was made to defeat her armies! How it will be paid, and when, are unsolved problems.

Of produce, there has not been much movement for a month. There have been 111,500 dry hides sold in the last month, of which 52,500 were sold for the United States at 40@41 rials silver. Also, 10,000 arrobas of wool were sold for the same market at $85@$95 per arroba—the doubloon being worth $420.

Of imports, refined sugar is scarce and dear. Rice is also very high, Brazilian being $42 the arroba. Flour brings only $7 to $7 50 in deposit. The last lumber brought only $34 per 1,000 feet on board.

Since writing last, per semi-monthly mail, there have come into this port from the United States the American ship *Caroline*, from Philadelphia. Sailed from this for various ports, the United States vessels *Jas. Nesmith, Geo. Turner, Talisman, California, Lizzie, Sartelle* and *Regulus*. Freights are unusually low—bales, $3; hides, 3½c. per pound. Ounces are to-day $424. ADELANTE.

On the Subject of Postage Stamps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since your allusion to the cancelation of stamps on letters—which, as you correctly say, should always be done by the use of *printers' ink*—I am reminded of a very simple and effective method of preventing the removal of stamps from envelopes, which of course renders their *second and fraudulent* employment impossible. This is by the use of an envelope, invented and patented by Messrs. LEEDS & FRANKLIN, and often referred to in your columns. This envelope, I understand, is strongly recommended by our leading bankers and public men, as possessing superior and important advantages, not only for business men, but for general correspondence. L.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. John H. Reynolds, of Albany; Col. G. J. Parkhurst and Capt. O. C. Rounds, of the Ninth Michigan Volunteers, and B. L. Davenport, of Indiana, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Samuel Hooper and Sidney Brooks and family, of Boston; Lieut.-Col. Brewerton, of the U. S. A., and Dr. Maynard, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

Henry W. Diman, U. S. Consul to Oporto: Dr. J. Rufenstein, R. S. Chew, and A. Shubert, of the U. S. Navy; and Benj. Homer, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Capt. J. A. Judson, U. S. Navy, and Capt. S. S. Seward, U. S. Volunteers, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

H. S. Hanson, Constantinople, and J. Day, London, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Congressional Nominations.

The Democrats assembled in Convention last night for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts, and with the following results:

Fourth District—BENJAMIN WOOD, without much opposition.
Fifth District—FERNANDO WOOD, by acclamation.
Sixth District—ELIJAH WARD.
Seventh District—
Eighth District—NELSON J. WATERBURY.
Ninth District—ANSON J. HERRICK.

Sixteenth Ward Wadsworth Club.

A meeting of this club, largely attended, was held Thursday evening, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Broadway, the President, Mr. WM. C. RUSSEL, in the Chair.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was the first speaker. He directed his argument mainly to the point that the slave party has always been aggressive; that in the questions of the annexation of Texas, the admission of Missouri, the purchase of Cuba, the Lecompton Constitution, and in all questions relating to Slavery, the advocates of Slavery have been the agitating and overturning party, and the Anti-Slavery Party has been the resisting and conservative party. The rebellion was instituted in precisely the same spirit to break up the Republic. The slave party conspired to have Mr. LINCOLN elected that they might make that election the pretext or opportunity for secession. They expected to succeed by the aid of their Democratic friends at the North—men like SEYMOUR and TRACEY, who had told them in advance that the Democracy of the North would oppose coercion, and would inaugurate a revolution here. Even to-day, the rebels expect to succeed only by the divisions of the North; by the fact that it has a great and friendly party in the North; and that the President's proclamation will not be sustained. Would they not be justified in that belief by the reelection of BEN. WOOD and his *confrères*? To be sure, we lose votes by the absence of so many Republicans in the army, but we must sustain the Government by our votes given for its friends. Whether the Washingtons or the Arnolds triumph in this contest, he should stand with the Washingtons. [Applause, and three cheers for Mr. GREELEY.]

Hon. H. B. STANTON followed in a vigorous, earnest, poetical and patriotic address, showing how deep down in the degradation of slave-worship and semi-treason the Democratic Party had become. He was followed by Alderman DAYTON, who did himself credit in a terse address. After which the meeting adjourned.

Wadsworth Ratification Meeting in the Twenty-first Ward.

A very large and enthusiastic audience, composed of the Union men of the Twenty-first Ward, assembled at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, last evening, to ratify the nomination of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN. W. P. ESTERBROOK, Esq., presided, and introduced Hon. H. B. STANTON to the audience, who delivered one of his characteristic speeches. He reviewed the incidents of the war, and paid his respects to the leaders of the anti-Administration Party in this State. The speech which HORATIO SEYMOUR delivered after his nomination at Albany did not contain five lines urging a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Seymourites were playing into the hands of the rebels. He believed that they would rather break down what they denominate a Black Republican Administration than have such an Administration crush the rebellion. [Cheers.] It was very plain for every man to see which party was for the Union and which against it. He believed that the State of New-York would show by its vote that it would stand by the Administration, and give the President all support in carrying out his Proclamation. [Applause.] The speaker continued at some length and was frequently applauded. At the conclusion of his address three cheers were given for him, when the meeting adjourned.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—The delegates to the Ninth Assembly District Nominating Convention of the People's Union Association of the Sixteenth Ward, at a meeting held on the 14th inst., unanimously nominated SAMUEL C. LEED, Esq., for member of Assembly for that district.

RALLYING CRIES.—The following are regarded as *Rallying Cries* for the political contest in the State of New-York: WADSWORTH AND THE WAR; or, SEYMOUR AND SUBMISSION. Let the people choose between them.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match—Fast Time—Gen. Butler Again Victorious.

Fashion Pleasure Ground Association, Friday, Oct. 17. Match, $1,000. Mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

D. MACE names b. g. *Gen. Butler*, 8 yrs.....2 2 1 1 1
W. DOBLE names g. g. *Rockingham*, 11 yrs...1 1 2 2 2

TIME:

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First Heat	35½	1:12	2:30½
Second Heat	36	1:12½	2:29¼
Third Heat	36¼	1:13	2:28
Fourth Heat	37	1:13	2:27
Fifth Heat	—	—	2:30

The above race took place yesterday on the Fashion Course, and created considerable excitement, there being probably about a thousand persons present, which included most of the leading well-known turf and sporting men.

First Heat—Butler led round the turn after an even start, but broke up before reaching the quarter-pole, and fell off five lengths; this he reduced to a length just before reaching the three-quarter-pole, and *Rockingham* came over the score an easy winner by half a length.

Second Heat—Butler broke up just after starting, losing four lengths before he came down to a trot; was three lengths behind at the quarter-pole, two lengths at the half-mile, only half a length behind at the three-quarter-pole, and was just lapped as he swung into the homestretch, when he broke up, and *Rockingham* again won the heat by only half a length, after a light brush. The gray never made a break in either heat.

Third Heat—Rockingham led to near the half-mile, where he broke up and lost a length, but lapped at the three-quarter-pole, and broke up on entering the homestretch, leaving *Butler* to win the heat by only a head, after an exciting brush.

Fourth Heat—Butler broke at the start, but caught again and led round the turn a couple of lengths, which *Rockingham* closed up at the quarter pole, and lapped on him neck and neck at the half-mile, and had almost shook off *Butler* at the three-quarter pole, by fair and square trotting, when he broke up hopelessly, and *Butler* won the heat by two lengths.

Fifth Heat—It was hardly light enough to see the horses, but they went well together to the old stand, when *Rockingham* broke and fell off three lengths, which he never recovered, as *Butler* won the heat, and consequently the race, after a very fair and interesting contest.

Capt. RYNDERS, one of the Judges, previous to the start, was very emphatic in his caution against foul play.

The Big Trot at Hartford for the Big Purse.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Oct. 17.

The big trot for the big purse, in which *Lancet, Prince, Dirigo, Belle of Portland* and *Lady Sherman* are entered, will come off to-morrow (Saturday) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

At other hours on Saturday other first classes of fast horses will be exhibited. This exhibition was to commence this morning, but, on account of bad weather, the programme was postponed.

The track, it is expected, will be in splendid condition to-morrow, and a fine trot is expected.

The Dismissal of Major John J. Key.

The following is published as the executive record in this case:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept., 26, 1862.

MAJOR JOHN J. KEY—*Sir*: I am informed that, in answer to the question, "Why was not the rebel army bagged immediately after the battle near Sharpsburgh?" propounded to you by Major LEVI C. TURNER, Judge Advocate, &c., you answered, "That is not the game. The object is that neither army shall get much advantage of the other; that both shall be kept in the field till they are exhausted, when we will make a compromise and save Slavery."

I shall be very happy if you will, within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this, prove to me, by Major TURNER, that you did not, either literally or in substance, make the answer stated. Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

[Indorsed as follows:]

Copy delivered to Major KEY at 10.25 A. M., Sept. 27, 1862. JOHN HAY.

At about 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 27, 1862, Major KEY and Major TURNER appeare beforef me. Maj. TURNER says,—"As I remember it the conversation was: I asked the question why we did not bag them after the battle of Sharpsburgh? Major KEY'S reply was, that was not the game; that we should fire the rebels out and ourselves; that that was the only way the Union could be preserved, we come together fraternally, and Slavery be saved." On cross-examination, Major TURNER says he has frequently heard Major KEY converse in regard to the present troubles, and never heard him utter a sentiment unfavorable to the maintenance of the Union. He has never uttered anything which he Major T., would call disloyalty. The particular conversation detailed was a private one. A. LINCOLN.

[Indorsed on the above:]

"In my view, it is wholly inadmissible for any gentleman holding a military commission from the United States, to utter such sentiments as Maj. KEY is within proved to have done. Therefore, let Maj. JOHN J. KEY be forthwith dismissed from the military service of the United States. A. LINCOLN."

The Draft in Pennsylvania, &c.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Oct. 17.

Gov. CURTIN, upon application to the War Department, to-day, has been authorized to permit drafted militia to become volunteers, by changing their term of service from nine months to three years. This will doubtless result in the conversion of many drafted militia into volunteers for three years, and is an important move, as it will probably entitle those who change their term of service to bounty, advanced pay, premium, and in fact all advantages which volunteers have heretofore enjoyed.

A draft passed off yesterday in every county of the State, except Philadelphia, and produced so far a heard from no undue excitement. Six hundred and ninety men were drafted in this county yesterday.

Drafting in Boston Stopped.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, Oct. 17.

The Common Council, of this city, having voted to raise the bounty to volunteers to $200, "drafting" in Boston has ceased.

It is believed that this bounty will shortly cause the quota of the city to be filled.

Depredations of the Alabama.

THE BARK VIRGINIA AND THE BARK ELISHA DUNBAR.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

The bark *Virginia*, destroyed by the *Alabama*, was insured at noon yesterday in New-Bedford for $11,500—war risk.

The bark *Elisha Dunbar*, also destroyed by the *Alabama*, was insured on Wednesday in New-Bedford for $21,000—war risk.

The Tuscarora and Kearsarge in Search of the Pirate "290."

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 17.

The United States store-ship *Release* arrived at Fayal on the 15th ultimo, from Cadiz, and sailed again on the same day on her return, to notify the United States gunboats *Tuscarora* and *Kearsarge* of the presence of the "290."

Death of Gen. C. T. James, the Inventor of the "James Pojectile."

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Friday, Oct. 17.

Gen. C. T. JAMES, the inventor of the James projectile, wounded yesterday by the explosion of a shell, caused by carelessness, died here at 8 o'clock this morning. He was fifty-eight years of age. His death has cast a feeling of gloom over the entire community.

Death of a Bank President.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 17.

JOHN KNICKERBOCKER, President of the Saratoga County Bank, died at Waterford this morning.

Markets.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR advancing and active; sales 5,000 bbls. WHEAT dull. RYE—Sales, 8,000 bushels Western New-York, 77c. OATS in demand and firm, at 55c.@56c. CORN opened dull at 63c., and closed in demand; sales, 2,000 bushels at 64c.@65c. BARLEY in good demand; sales, 60,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 20 for State four-rowed; 6,000 bushels Canada East at $1 24 afloat, and 26,800 bushels on private terms; 14,000 bushels State two-rowed at $1 15@$1 17. Shipped this afternoon by tows—Corn, 66,800 bushels; Oats 33,000 bushels; Wheat, 317,300; Barley, 5,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR closed quiet. WHEAT closed quiet and lower; sales, $1 37 for White Michigan; $1 09@$1 10 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, and $1 10@1 12 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club. CORN in fair demand at 52c.@53c. Mixed OATS in good demand and firm at 47c. BARLEY firm at $1 04@$1 05. CANAL FREIGHTS—17c. on Wheat and 15c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—300,000 bush. Wheat, 68,000 bush. Corn, 10,000 bush, Oats, 3,000 bush. Barley. *Exports*—184,000 bush. Wheat, 92,000 bush. Corn, 6,000 bush. Oats, 2,000 bush. Barley.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged; sales 6,800 bush. White Canada at $1 40½, and 5,000 bush. Chicago Spring, to arrive, at $1 10; 4,000 bush. Winter Red State at $1 35. CORN firm; Illinois, 49c.@53c. BARLEY held at $1 25. FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—4,174 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bush. Wheat, 32,500 bush. Barley. *Exports*—4,354 bbls. Flour, 200 bush. Wheat, 15,000 bush. Corn, 16,500 bush. Barley and 10,000 bush. Oats.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT, 1c.@2c. lower; sales at 98c.@$1 for No. 1, and 92c. for No. 2. CORN, ½c. lower; sales at 37c.@37½c. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bush. Wheat, 219,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 129,000 bush. Wheat, 217,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS firm and 1c. higher. Engagements at 12c. on Corn and 13c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange unaltered. Gold, 30c.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES.
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]
VERY HANDSOME.—KNOX'S hats have always been remarkable for their excellence and beauty, but his latest issue, the Fall style, excels in these qualities all of his previous efforts. Gentlemen desirous of procuring a becoming and comfortable hat, can have their wishes gratified at a very moderate outlay, by visiting KNOX'S well-known and popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
What an amount of suffering and disease among the volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For wounds, Sores and Scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure, and for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Small Pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 221

[Advertisement.]
GALA TIMES TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The great drama, "Under the Snow," which has been received all the week with immense enthusiasm, will be played in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the express convenience of ladies and children; also in the evening, at 7½.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 13 | Sun sets.... 5 17 | Moon rises... 1 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 26 | Gov. Island. 4 15 | Hell Gate.... 5 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 17.

Passengers Arrived.

Passengers per Saxon.—Mrs. Capt. Geo. W. Clapp and two children; Mr. Delavan, First Lieut. French Army; Mr. Marshall, Second Lieut. French Army; Mr. Caunchean, of New-Orleans; Mr. J. L. de Barjac, of New-Orleans; Mr. F. Vannuchi, of Philadelphia, and twenty-five in the steerage.

Cleared.

Steamships Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Washington, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ships M. Livingston, Sampson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Laila Rookh, Fulton, Glasgow, Southard, Wright & Hussey; Elizabeth, (Br.,) Samson, Dundee, Edward & Lindsay; Kentuckian, Merryman, Liverpool, Arkell, Hurst & Co.

Barks H. D. Brookman, Cheney, Londonderry, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Sebra Crooker, Staples, Cascaes, Portugal, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Nereid, (Br.,) Geay, Cork, Arkell, Hurst & Co.; Trojan, Babbidge, Belfast, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Venus, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons; Moneynick, Smith, Malaga, Beattie & Tupper; Lafayette, Small, Beitast, Nesmith & Sons.

Brigs Success, (Br.,) Askin, Queenstown, John Jackson; Penguin, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; J. W. Spencer, Spencer, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Black Hawk, Talbutt, Cardenas, H. S. Vinings.

Schooners Ceylon, Dodge, Ferth Amboy, J. B. Chase & Co.; J. W. Faulkiln, Boston, Dayton; F. D. Decker, Watrous, New-